

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## TELECONFERENCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the World Food Day Teleconference held here in Washington took place last October. Yet, the fascinating information and dialog that grew out of the process is still having an impact. International and domestic policy considerations and grassroots efforts are under review while the teleconference's important information is being assimilated.

Accordingly, I am inserting in the RECORD at this point an executive summary of the teleconference in order to share the conference information with my colleagues:

## TELECONFERENCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The fourth annual World Food Day teleconference, emanating from George Washington University studios in Washington, D.C. on October 16 and linking a distinguished international panel to more than 400 receive sites across the United States and Canada, highlighted problems of the "informal" sector of developing countries and the impact of world food trading systems on small farmers in all countries. The theme of the teleconference, selected by participating institutions, was "Poverty, Hunger and Interdependence."

World Food Day, held for the first time in 1981 and marking the anniversary of the founding of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, has captured the imagination of people throughout the world. In the U.S., the Day is observed in virtually every community in the country, and the National Committee for World Food Day has grown in membership to more than 400 private voluntary organizations.

Serving on the teleconference panel were Dr. Hernando de Soto, founder and director of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy in Lima, Peru; Dr. John Gatu of Kenya, vice-president of the All Africa Conference of Churches; Anne Kanten, assistant commissioner of agriculture for the state of Minnesota and a founding member of the American Agriculture Movement; and Torild Skard, director-general of the multilateral department of the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Development Cooperation. TV/film star Eddie Albert hosted the program and CBS news anchorwoman Maureen Bunyan served as moderator.

## TELECONFERENCE CONCEPT

The World Food Day Teleconference is a model of development education/action. In ways not tried on this scale before, it stretches the concept of teleconferencing from an on-the-air program of a single day to a year-around, interactive educational process. The main components of the teleconference package are: 1) a Study/Action Packet, this year prepared by Michigan State University's Center for Advanced Study of International Development

(CASID) and distributed to all sites and other WFD study centers throughout the country; 2) the three-hour satellite telecast on October 16 composed of three hour-long segments for expert presentations, special local site programs and a site-panel question-and-answer interchange; 3) the written teleconference report, including answers to site questions by panelists which could not be taken up during the broadcast period and also recommendations for action offered by the sites on the basis of their teleconference experience; and 4) analysis and planning by selected site planners and educators after each year's teleconference to prepare recommendations for the following year.

All of the teleconference components are designed as college-level curricular aids and are used in classrooms and for adult study across the country. Videotapes of the broadcast are also frequently used and are kept in college and community libraries.

## THE STUDY/ACTION PACKET

Although the Study/Action Packet is an integral part of the teleconference program, it also serves, and is widely used, as a separate study resource by groups not participating in the October 16 telecast event. More than 1,300 copies of the packet were distributed prior to the teleconference in 1987, including the main field offices of the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service. Funding for the packet, as well as for other parts of the teleconference program, was provided through a Biden-Pell Development Education Grant from USAID as well as by contributions from the National Committee for World Food Day and the Xerox Foundation.

The 1987 packet was entitled "The Right to Food: From Awareness to Action." Although not conceived as a full analysis of world hunger and poverty problems, it was prepared for curricular use at the college level and with the further goal of stimulating private commitment to anti-hunger action. For example, it includes 50 suggestions on how individuals can begin or increase involvement in anti-hunger action programs. The packet also includes an 18-page compendium of other study resources in print and film and a special insert pamphlet on credit for poor people based on the experiences of the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh, written by its founder and managing director, Professor Muhammad Yunus. The entire packet was especially designed to facilitate local duplication either in part or whole, and thousands of copies were made by site organizers for local distribution. Michigan State University is also to prepare the Study/Action Packet for the 1988 teleconference.

## TELECONFERENCE OUTREACH

The WFD teleconference network has grown each year, from 125 official sites for the first program in 1984 to more than 400 in 1987. Pick-up of the satellite telecast by other networks and stations also has increased dramatically, especially for the first hour of panel presentations, and the total number of television sets assessed in the U.S. is now counted in the millions.

Many factors contributed to the expansion of the network in 1987, including ex-

panded participation by the Healthcare Information Network (HIN), the Black College Satellite Telecommunication Network (BCSTN), stations of the Public Broadcasting Service and other educational and commercial cable stations. The program has for several years been offered through Catholic Telecommunications Network of America (CTNA). Another factor affecting site audiences, which also have grown steadily, has been the granting of continuing education credits for participation. These were offered by the American Dietetic Association in 1986 and again in 1987, and also by the American Home Economics Association and the National Association of Social Workers in 1987. The increase in the number of college sites was also financed by initiatives taken by the National Student Campaign Against Hunger, which has made WFD participation a major part of its program.

## LOCAL SITE PROGRAMS

Over the four-year experience of the WFD teleconference, several important developments have emerged in the on-site programs; interest in local hunger problems has led to new ties between colleges and anti-hunger groups in surrounding communities; community links and the awareness of the financial plight of many American farmers influenced the selection of the 1987 theme of "interdependence"; local programming has been increasingly recognized as a natural vehicle for involving government officials and elected leaders as development education resources and for open exchange of views; and, finally, each year has seen greater integration of on-site programs into curricular programs. Expansion in all these areas was evident in 1987.

A different but important use of the middle hour at many sites was the showing of special documentary films. A one-hour documentary telecast by the Black College Satellite Telecommunications Network (BCSTN) (on "The Role of Historically Black Colleges in Alleviating Poverty and Hunger") was shown at more than 25 sites. In at least three states—Iowa, New Jersey and Tennessee—documentaries of special telecasts were shown at teleconference sites and/or over other public and commercial TV channels. Hospital site programs included government officials explaining programs for Women Infants and Children, Senior Nutrition Centers and Food Stamps. Site program participation by elected officials included mayors and mayoral candidates, country commissioners and state and federal legislators.

## PROGRAM SUMMARY

The teleconference began with an introduction by Eddie Albert followed by a taped welcoming statement by FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma, who noted that the theme of "interdependence" raised issues beyond humanitarian concerns and made it possible to discuss mutual self-interest that could be achieved through changing aid recipients into trading partners. Moderator Maureen Bunyan then began the panel presentations.

Hernando de Soto briefly outlined his central thesis that a main cause of hunger and

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

poverty in developing countries is that more than half of all people work in an "informal" sector of the economy because the laws in nearly all countries serve to restrict rather than encourage the natural desire of people to build and produce goods and services. Of special concern, he said, was the endless red tape involved in legal conduct of small business and also the inability of the poor and "informals" to influence the shaping of new laws. As an example, he cited the problems of squatters attempting to gain title to government land for housing, which in Peru could take seven years of procedures involving 52 government agencies. De Soto noted that the problem of land ownership and restrictive laws was rural as well as urban, and that the urban hunger problem was, in any case, a transference of a rural problem to an urban setting. (The Institute staff of 40 economists, engineers and lawyers make an effort to "create a legal framework that will protect and stimulate what is presently the informal sector.")

Gatu said that the problems of "informals" probably were much the same in Africa, particularly in the difficulty of working through bureaucratic red tape. However, he noted that bureaucratic restrictions were largely inherited from colonial government systems and one advantage of slowness in bureaucracy in the present African context was that it gave governments a chance for deliberate decision-making, especially regarding foreign participation in African economies.

Skard said that Norway was giving more attention to the informal sector in its lending activities because it was in the informal sector where most poverty could be found. She agreed that governments often restrict the abilities of the poor to organize their affairs, and added that this was particularly true in the case of women. It was particularly difficult for Third World women to cross from the informal to formal sectors of the economy because, she noted, both laws and custom tended to reduce women's visibility and also reduce the time they have in a long work day to take advantage of existing opportunities.

Kanten, after noting that American farm women were becoming more active politically but still have many of the same problems as Third World women, brought the discussion to the issues of interdependence and international food policy, making a link between farm problems and world hunger. Tracing the volatile shifts in U.S. farm policies over the years, she concluded that the future protection of small and family-operated farms in the U.S. and throughout the world lay in higher commodity prices and that although subsidies should and could be reduced this would be very burdensome unless coupled with higher prices. On the international farm economy, she called for market sharing rather than "cut-throat" competition. In response to the question of whether higher food prices for farmers would not have a negative impact on nutrition for the non-farm poor, Kanten argued that a more healthy rural sector would rapidly reduce poverty in both rural and urban sectors by rural development and a slowing of urban migration.

Follow-up comments among the panelists revolved mainly around these main points: poverty and the informal sector, the impact of higher farm prices and the need for international cooperation to protect farmers, the special and especially difficult position of Africa in feeding its people and in the international agricultural market, and the prob-

lems of women as informals and as farmers. The panelists also took up the issues of "sustainable agriculture" in involving environmental protection, mixed farming practices, the value of food crops over or alongside cash crops, the need for developed countries to increase their aid to Third World countries and also to be certain that international agricultural policies and terms of trade did not negatively affect Third World hunger.

#### INTERACTIVE SEGMENT

Questions from the sites in the third hour (or answered by panelists afterwards) tended to center around the themes and points raised by the panelists. More than 100 questions arrived from the sites. Subjects in which there appeared to be very broad interest among the site participants included: how higher food prices would impact on the poor, the link between hunger and dependency on international markets, how American policy might be changed to more directly benefit the poor and especially poor farmers, whether politics and/or governmental corruption were major impediments to hunger elimination, and what steps should be taken to empower and improve the lot of women. In their answers, all panelists stressed the need for international cooperation and development assistance both in money and policy changes. However, Gatu and Skard urged that considerable care be given in American (and World Bank/IMF) attempts to influence policymaking to avoid interference in internal affairs of the developing countries. All panelists agreed that more needed to be done to protect and to encourage them to grow more family subsistence foods as a protection against market swings.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

In site teleconference reports, prepared after the event to evaluate experiences, contribute to a consensus of views on subject matter, and to make recommendations for follow-up action, recommendations were made in five areas:

For North American governments: Internationalist tendencies of the site audiences were clear in the number of calls for increased development aid, the use of grants rather than loans and support of international agencies such as FAO. Underlying these recommendations, however, was a strong current of views that aid should be better targeted to get to those most in need and to avoid corruption. For the International Community: There was widespread agreement that activities of the international agencies should be prioritized toward the poor, including more training, credit and support for people's organizations outside government; For Food Crisis Governments: Among the relatively few suggestions made in this category, there was a strong bias against military spending by aid-recipient countries and a view that food-short countries should do more to become self-sufficient in food staples; For North American Colleges: By far the largest number of recommendations for colleges came in a call for curricular change to increased study of international economic affairs and North-South relations; For Community Groups: Most recommendations called for more active organization to solve local hunger problems and to improve opportunities for the poor. Others urged local community groups to take a more aggressive public-advocacy role on food, hunger and poverty issues.

#### TRIBUTE TO HACKENSACK MEDICAL CENTER

#### HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and pride that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to pay tribute to the Hackensack Medical Center on the occasion of its centennial year. When formally dedicated on June 13, 1888, this first hospital in Bergen County, was a 10-room residence with 12 beds. Hackensack Medical Center has the most comprehensive programs in New Jersey for children with cancer and blood disorders. The program is called "The Tomorrows' Children's Institute." The hospital's new 24-bed inpatient pediatric unit contains the latest in medical technology to provide the best possible care for children. The Institute for Child Development at Hackensack Medical Center is a regional diagnostic treatment center that attracts children and young adults from across the country and around the world. Started in 1966, the two ICD sections, audiology and communication disorders, helps children from newborn to adolescents with developmental, physical, behavioral and emotional problems. ICD offers a comprehensive approach to evaluation and therapeutic services to help the children reach their fullest potential. The center's cardiac surgery program was begun in 1985 and recently performed open-heart surgery on the 1,500th patient. They are now operating the State's fourth largest open-heart surgery program and have become a major referral center.

Other services include a unit to treat diabetes, a genetics counseling program, a newborn intensive care unit, a regional dialysis service and the first Medicare accredited hospice program in Bergen County. Hackensack Medical Center reaches out to the community through such programs as nutrition counseling, sports medicine, home health care and a parent-child health program. HMC is a member of the university health system which is a statewide network of teaching hospitals and benefits from joint hospital supply and equipment purchasing. As a result, the center can provide more affordable medical services without cutting the quality of the health care.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude my remarks by extending my appreciation and respect to the skilled medical professionals associated with this excellent facility. May the more than 460 physicians and 800 nurses on staff continue in their dedication and commitment to rendering outstanding patient services and care. I hope the House will join me in saluting their efforts and accomplishments.



# THE FIFTH STREET RENAISSANCE

## HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to discuss with my colleagues today an important project that is under way in my congressional district. It is called "The Fifth Street Renaissance," and it is playing an important role in assisting the homeless in Springfield, IL.

The Fifth Street Renaissance gives assistance to people who are faced with a shortage in available housing but have demonstrated a desire to work and remain financially independent. It serves as an intermediate step for people who are seeking to leave the confines of an emergency housing shelter, but cannot yet afford permanent housing.

Volunteers who staff the shelter work closely with other area emergency facilities as well as various community agencies to pool resources in an effort to provide the best assistance for its tenants. Many of those who live in the shelter are enrolled in training, education or counseling programs. Others have found part-time work and are in search of permanent employment.

Aside from private contributions, the shelter receives housing and urban development funding, and is an excellent example of Federal funds put to good use. The steps that "The Fifth Street Renaissance" has taken to alleviate the affordable housing shortage in Springfield have been cost-effective and have paved the way for similar projects in other cities.

The example that has been set by "The Fifth Street Renaissance" breaks the unwanted reputation of shelters as large, run-down welfare hotels housing the unemployable and derelict. This shelter puts the human element on homelessness, and emphasizes the fact that those who inhabit these facilities have the capacity to make themselves independent.

Their success rate in accommodating those without housing and making their move into a permanent home easier has taken away the stigma of the homeless as a lazy, indigent group. Giving those without housing temporary shelter not only helps those looking for employment and job skills; by making them more employable, their efforts also add to the quality of the community.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage other Members to give their support to efforts like this in their districts. They are cost-efficient, positive and productive solutions to the housing shortage many of our constituents are facing.

# NO PLACE FOR HOME

## HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, homelessness in America takes many forms in many places. In a two-room efficiency at a motel in Williamstown, NJ, homelessness has a face and a name.

Those faces can be recognized in every community. Some of those faces belong to people who live on the streets of our cities. Some of those faces belong to hard-working people who struggle to live in poverty and in fear of imminent homelessness. None of those faces should be allowed to remain nameless.

In that two-room efficiency in Williamstown, the names and the faces belong to the family of Ralph and Bonnie Greene.

For the Greene family in that Williamstown motel, homelessness does not necessarily mean having to live on the streets. Instead, it means struggling to live with the constant fear of homelessness. For the Greenses and the many others like them, poverty is the key that has locked them out from a home they can call their own.

The struggle of the Greenses is to keep a roof over their heads and to hope for a better future for their children.

This struggle does not affect only one family in only one city in only one State. It is a struggle that is relived day in and day out across the Nation by thousands of families and thousands of individuals.

Increasingly, it is a struggle that is faced by more and more families. In fact, families now compromise one-third of all of the homeless people in our country.

In the vicious cycle of poverty, homelessness especially threatens the poorest members of our society. We are increasingly becoming a nation where many people live with one foot in the door and one foot out. These people make up a nation at risk.

Last week, I wrote to the President of the United States to point out to him the crisis faced by the Greenses of Williamstown. The question remains, "What can we do to help those who find themselves in two-room efficiencies at a motel, like the Greenses. And what can we as a nation do for those who find themselves on the street with no address, no roof, and no place to go?"

That question is a question that must be answered if those faces and names are to find a home.

It is a question that can be answered only by trying, not by stepping away from the needs of these people.

I would like to share with my colleagues the letter that I sent to the President, asking for his consideration of how our Nation can best meet these needs and recommending that it takes a nation's undivided attention to meet these needs. The letter and an article from the Camden Courier-Post describing the condition of the Greenses follow:

APRIL 27, 1988.

President RONALD REAGAN,  
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There has been a lot of talk in recent months about the problem of our nation's homeless. You, in fact, have at times been on record as saying that there is no problem. I'd like to take this opportunity to introduce you to a family that not only proves that there is a serious problem, but that shows the dimensions of it go far beyond the stereotypes.

Come to Gloucester County, and meet Ralph and Bonnie Greene, and their eight children. The Greenses are homeless. No, they are not living on the sidewalk. They have a roof over their heads. But they still

are homeless, and their plight reflects the misguided policies and, indeed, the failure in the past few years of our national government to live up to its responsibilities.

You can find the Greene family in Williamstown. All ten of them are sharing a tiny two-room efficiency at a motel. This is not the way the Greenses want to live, Mr. President. They have been trying very hard to make a better life for themselves. Unfortunately, they have not always received the support they ought to expect from the people to whom they pay their taxes.

Let me tell you a little more about the family. Ralph Greene is a Vietnam veteran who twice received a Purple Heart for his battle wounds. He works as a laborer, pulling down about \$5 an hour. The Greenses' youngest child, a five-year-old girl, has cerebral palsy and is blind. She receives a monthly check from Social Security for her disability, and that money helps the family to pay the approximately \$275 a week to live in the motel.

As you can see, however, the Greenses' chances are slim of putting together the kind of money it would take to buy a home of their own. That is where we are failing the Greenses, Mr. President. They are hard-working people who deserve a chance. And I have to believe there are millions like them, who fall through the cracks of government policies that seem guided more by the desire to reduce the power of government than to help empower people who are in need.

Space doesn't allow me to give you all the details of the Greenses' dealings with the Farmers Home Administration, through which they are trying to get approval for a mortgage. Initially, they were turned down because a house they had found needed, in the view of FMHA, more repair and maintenance than the Greenses could afford—even though they had a solid commitment from the community to help them.

After a lot of looking, that rundown house was the only thing the Greenses could find that would be big enough to accommodate the family, and still fall within the agency's \$75,000 loan limit. After some prodding from my office, the FMHA reopened the Greenses' case and the state FMHA office approved a \$95,000 loan limit.

There might turn out to be a happy ending for the Greenses, but not every family in their position gets community backing and knows enough to turn to their Congressman for help. I am deeply concerned that the "government off our backs" mentality that your administration brought to Washington in 1981 is not only a gross misreading of what people in this nation really want, but it also threatens to make an underclass out of people who are willing, and should be able, to be productive members of society.

It is my hope that we can move our nation beyond debates about big government versus small government, and start providing what people really want: smart government. Only then can we be sure that people like the Greenses can fulfill their potential as Americans, and that America can fulfill its potential as a nation.

Sincerely,

JAMES J. FLORIO,  
Member of Congress.

# TROUBLED FAMILY PUT IN SPOTLIGHT

(By Karen Kofoed Muldoon)

MONROE.—Ralph and Bonnie Greene are hardworking people who have lived quietly

with their eight children in two tiny model rooms for the past two years.

They've dreamed of having their own home, but never really believed the dream could come true.

This week, their obscure lives were spotlighted when Rep. James Florio, D-N.J., wrote to President Reagan and pointed to the family as an example of the millions of people who "fall through the cracks of government policies the seem guided more by the desire to reduce the power of government than to help empower people who are in need."

Ralph Greene, a Vietnam veteran, had trouble finding work for a number of years because of his war wounds.

"My husband has a bullet in his liver from Vietnam, but the government told him he wasn't eligible for benefits because he is able to work," Bonnie Greene said. "But nobody wanted to hire him."

About six years ago, Greene got a job as security guard.

Meanwhile, the house where they had been living, Mrs. Greene's father's home, burned down, and the family began living in motels and campgrounds.

At the Star Motel, where they've been living for the past two years, they pay \$275 a week for two small rooms.

The rent is a big chunk of the family's income, which consists of Ralph Greene's salary of about \$375 a week, \$385 a month in supplemental security income for the Greene's youngest daughter who is blind and has cerebral palsy, and approximately \$160 a month in food stamps.

The Greens had heard about low-interest loans for low-income families, "but I didn't think we'd qualify," Mrs. Greene said.

About two months ago, a friend suggested she check into a Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) loan.

A loan amount of \$75,000 was approved, but every house the family wanted to buy was turned down by the FmHA because the agency believed the houses needed more maintenance and repair work than the family could afford.

Finally, the friend who suggested applying for a loan contacted Florio's office.

Florio visited the family and was appalled when he saw their living conditions.

He helped them get the loan amount raised to \$95,000, and the family is again looking for a home.

"The Greens are homeless," Florio wrote to the president. "They have a roof over their heads. But they still are homeless, and their plight reflects the misguided policies and, indeed, the failure in the past few years of our national government to live up to its responsibilities."

"They are hardworking people who deserve a chance. And I have to believe there are millions like them," Florio wrote.

He said that though things may turn out well for the Greens, he is concerned that the Reagan administration's "government-off-our-backs mentality" may "threaten to make an underclass out of people who are willing and should be able to be productive members of society."

"It is my hope that we can move our nation beyond debates about big government and start providing what people really want, smart government," Florio wrote.

Bonnie Greene said Florio's letter to the president "kind of shocked me."

"I feel very nervous. We usually just keep to ourselves."

Even so, she said, "I feel that there is a stereotype that everyone that lives in a

motel is on welfare. There are a lot of people in my circumstances that get stuck in a rut and can't get out."

## RESTORATION OF THE \$54 TO \$24 SPECIAL OCCUPATIONAL TAX FOR RETAIL ALCOHOL BEVERAGE DEALERS

**HON. JIM MOODY**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to restore prior year occupational tax levels affecting retailers in the alcohol beverage industry.

Last year, as part of the 1987 Omnibus Reconciliation Act, the special occupational taxes were increased from \$54 to \$250 per place of business per year for retail liquor dealers, and from \$24 to \$250 per place of business per year for retail beer dealers.

That action affected some 600,000 retailers, including taverns, grocery stores, and convenience stores. In retrospect, a 400-percent increase in this Federal "user fee" is excessive, and will be particularly burdensome for the many thousands of "Mom and Pop" grocery and convenience stores across the country.

The GAO has suggested in the past that the occupational tax on retailers should be repealed altogether. Despite that recommendation, I believe that outright repeal is not warranted at this time. Instead, my legislation simply restores the occupational taxes to the level in effect prior to enactment of last year's reconciliation bill.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing is supported by the Tavern League of Wisconsin, the National Licensed Beverage Association, and numerous other organizations representing alcohol beverage retailers. I hope my colleagues in the House will support this effort to restore some equity to the taxation of the retail beverage industry.

## A NEBRASKA EDITOR SPEAKS OUT

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, two excellent recent editorials appeared in the Norfolk (NE) Daily News which I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues.

The first, "Glaring Exception," addresses the trade bill and the unfortunate decision to keep the plant-closing provisions in the conference report. While I voted for the bill despite the exaggerated or overdrawn administration objections to the plant-closing provisions, I am pleased that the newspaper specifically recognized the many beneficial provisions contained in this important legislation.

The second editorial, "Withholding Aid," discusses the issue of withholding U.S. aid to countries that have been identified as major drug-producing and transit points. The editorial

writer's point of view in this discussion deserves to be heard by my colleagues.

I request permission to have both editorials reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The editorials follow:

[From the Norfolk (NE) Daily News, Apr. 26, 1988]

### GLARING EXCEPTION

When Members of Congress, with the urging of President Reagan, sat down to work on a major trade bill, one goal loomed large: The legislation should make the United States more competitive in international trade. The bill passed by the House of Representatives last week—and being debated in the Senate this week—goes a long way in accomplishing that goal, with one glaring exception.

Included in the bill, at the insistence of House Democrats, is a provision that requires all but the smallest employers to give workers 60 days notice of intentions to close plants or make large-scale layoffs. Politically, it could be argued, the provision makes sense because it should help guarantee organized labor support for Democratic congressional candidates in the upcoming elections.

Political sense, yes. Economic sense, no. After all, the Democrats have yet to explain how requiring employers to give advance notice of plant closings will make the United States more competitive in international trade. Don't hold your breath waiting for that explanation, either.

The provision doesn't belong in a trade bill, as President Reagan has justifiably argued. But because it is in the trade legislation, Reagan says he will veto it, even though he likes other parts of the bill. The bill does contain some important improvements in helping make the United States more competitive, including giving more flexibility and authority to the U.S. trade representative—Nebraska native Clayton Yeutter—in dealing with international trade issues.

It would have been far better for the House to pass a trade bill that dealt specifically with competitiveness and trade issues and nothing more. If there is demand for separate legislation on the plant-closing provision, so be it. Let it stand or fall on its own merits, rather than hide in the skirts of a much more important trade bill.

[From the Norfolk (NE) Daily News, Apr. 23, 1988]

### WITHHOLDING AID

Some members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee want to withhold customary U.S. aid to countries that have been identified as major drug-producing and transit points. Among them might be the Bahamas, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay and Bolivia. Such sanctions would be applied where the governments involved are regarded as not doing enough to deal with drug traffickers.

The danger is that such actions would make those governments even more subject to the influence of the big money which flows in the drug trade, and which is readily available to corrupt officials.

Certainly the United States must withdraw all direct support from any regime, anywhere, which participates directly in the drug trade. Trying to determine a foreign government's degree of "toleration" of such trade that would result in an aid cutoff or reduction is more difficult. It could be impossible.



In bringing up the subject, the House can best act by showing its concern, then letting a chief executive delegated the responsibility for foreign affairs determine what course should be followed. Congressional action could more logically take the form of changes in laws which are user-friendly so far as the drug habit is concerned.

### TRIBUTE TO DR. VICTOR BORDEN

**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 7, the members of the congregation of Temple Beth El in Closter, NJ, will join in testimony to honor Dr. Victor Borden on the occasion of his completion of an exceptional 2-year term as president of his temple. Dr. Borden has been an active, involved leader at the temple for many years and has served tirelessly and enthusiastically as adult education chairman, trustee and vice president. He was installed in June, 1986 as the temple's 20th president. Joining him at the time of this honor will be his wife Francine and his two daughters, Heather and Gayle.

As an obstetrician, Dr. Borden has consistently demonstrated his skill and talent with compassion and understanding, both in his private practice and as an attending physician at Englewood Hospital. He has shown a strong impulse to serve his community as well with his involvement in several community and nonprofit organizations, serving as medical advisor and a member of the board of directors of planned parenthood of Bergen County.

Dr. Victor Borden is an elected member of the board of the United Jewish Community and serves on its Community Relations Committee. He is active in the movement for Freedom for Soviet Jewry and has made several trips to the U.S.S.R. He has long expressed strong support and genuine concern for the refuseniks in that country, and has spoken out publicly and assertively on their behalf in an attempt to further an understanding of their situation.

Dr. Borden has earned high respect and admiration for his leadership skills, personal integrity, dedication and personal commitment to all his endeavors. I welcome this opportunity to join with family, friends, colleagues, and the congregation that honors him, in wishing Dr. Victor Borden continued success in the years ahead.

### ILLINOIS GROCERS JOIN FIGHT FOR HEALTHY BABIES

**HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, Illinois is ranked among the top 10 States nationwide with the highest infant mortality rate. It is hard to believe that an infant born in a Third World country like Jamaica or Trinidad has a greater chance of survival than a black baby born in

Chicago or a child born in Pulaski County in downstate Illinois.

Although we have made some progress in Illinois, babies continue to die because their mothers don't receive the care they need. It is estimated that in my State 11,000 low-income mothers this year will not receive the prenatal care they desperately need. Without this care, these women are three times more likely to deliver a sick, low birthweight infant.

Last fall, I brought the U.S. House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families to Chicago and Springfield for hearings on this problem. Much of the information from those hearings indicated a link between a lack of education about prenatal care and high infant mortality rates.

Mr. Speaker, in an effort to increase awareness in Illinois about the importance of prenatal care, I recently met with representatives of the Illinois Food Retailers Association to discuss a public service campaign on this issue. The response I received was overwhelmingly positive.

Beginning May 8, Mother's Day, over 600 grocery stores in Illinois will initiate an education campaign to promote the importance of prenatal care and advertise a State-run prenatal care hotline. This promotional push will run through the Fourth of July. Through the distribution of bag stuffers, advertisements, and grocery bags publicizing this information, thousands of Illinoisians will be bringing needed information directly in their homes.

Dr. Bernard Turnock of the Illinois Department of Public Health and Gov. James R. Thompson are to be congratulated for making the reduction in infant mortality rates a high priority for our state. In making available a prenatal care hotline, the State's Families with a Future Program accommodates the needs of many pregnant women who can't afford a doctor visit or who are without health insurance.

I want to thank the Illinois grocers for joining me in this important campaign. Their help, along with the assistance of the Illinois Retail Merchants Association and the Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, will put important information in the hands of those who need it the most.

They recognized a serious problem, made the decision to become actively involved, and their efforts will help many women and children in our State lead better, healthier lives. They are to be congratulated for their leadership in fighting against these preventable infant deaths and for a better future for Illinois families.

### ATOMIC VETERANS DESERVE COMPENSATION

**HON. JAMES J. FLORIO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, on May 2, 1988, the House approved legislation that seeks to accord to veterans who were exposed to radiation the dignity they deserve and the appreciation they earned while serving their Nation. As a cosponsor of H.R. 1811, I was pleased

to see the overwhelming support for this legislation which provides compensation to the atomic veterans who suffer a variety of cancers because of their exposure to radiation at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unable to be present for this historic vote, because of prior commitments in New Jersey and because of the unexpected nature of the vote this past Monday. However, I did want to indicate, for the record that, had I been present, I would have voted "aye." As an active cosponsor and supporter of this legislation and as a member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, I am pleased that we are finally doing justice to a group of veterans whose troubles have been ignored by the VA.

This legislation links 13 types of cancers that have been contracted by atomic veterans and their exposure to ionizing radiation during atmospheric nuclear tests or as they participated in the occupation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Currently, 6,000 veterans who served in these areas have filed claims with the VA requesting compensation for the cancers they have contracted. The VA has only granted 44 of these claims.

The VA claims that there is no scientific link between the troubles of these veterans and their exposure to radiation. Mr. Speaker, while the VA debates the merits of one scientific study or another, veterans who bravely served their country are dying of cancer. Radiation exposure has been linked to cancer.

It is time we put aside the scientific debates and finally acted to compensate a group of veterans who deserve better treatment, who deserve our appreciation and deserve compensation.

It is important that this legislation be given final approval and signed into law.

### PERSONAL STATEMENT

**HON. JIM MOODY**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, on April 28, 1988, I was unavoidably detained on official business and unable to vote on several measures. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on House Resolution 436, the rule to allow consideration of H.R. 4264, the Defense Authorization Act. I would have voted "no" on the motion to adjourn. Had I been present, I would have voted the following way on amendments to H.R. 4264: "no" on the Dickinson amendment to provide \$100 million for research and development on antisatellite weapons; "aye" on the Brown of California amendment to permanently ban the testing of antisatellite weapons; "aye" on the Broomfield amendment supporting the Threshold Test Ban and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaties; and "aye" on the Gephardt amendment to ban nuclear explosive tests with a yield exceeding 1 kiloton.

On April 29, 1988, I was also unavoidably detained on official business and unable to vote on several measures. Had I been present I would have voted as follows on these proposed amendments to H.R. 4264: "No" on

the Traficant amendment to prohibit Air Force Reserve bases from contracting out base support functions; "aye" on the Bryant amendment regarding allied defense spending; "no" on the Robinson amendment regarding allied defense spending; and "aye" on the McMillan—of North Carolina—amendment regarding allied defense spending.

On May 2, 1988, I was also unavoidably detained on official business and unable to vote on several measures. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows on these proposed amendments to H.R. 4264: "Aye" on the Senate amendment to veterans compensation; "no" on the Hunter substitute to the Foley amendment; "aye" on the Foley amendment to prohibit the introduction of United States combat forces into or over Nicaragua; "aye" on the Lowry amendment to delete funding for military construction in Honduras; "aye" on the Markey amendment to prohibit all United States personnel from coming within 20 miles of the Nicaraguan border during military exercises in the region; "aye" on the Boxer amendment regarding future defense budgets; and "no" on the Kyl amendment regarding future defense budgets.

On May 3, 1988, I was also unavoidably detained on official business and unable to vote on several measures. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows on these proposed amendments to H.R. 4264: "Aye" on the Murphy-Hawkins amendment to revise the Davis-Bacon Act; "no" on the Stenholm amendment to revise the Davis-Bacon Act; and "no" on the Solomon amendment regarding registration for the Selective Service System.

## BLACK ROCK BUSINESS MEN MARK 100TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, this weekend in Buffalo, NY, the Black Rock Business Men's Association, Inc. will observe its 100th year of service to the businesses and community of northwest Buffalo.

Throughout its history, this association has demonstrated, through words and deeds, dedication to the goal of improving the quality of life in the community.

Whatever the need, be it consumer and environmental protection or public safety, transportation, infrastructure and recreational improvements, steadily year after year the Black Rock Business Men's Association was actively involved.

Its record of accomplishment and service to the common good, as detailed in the following history, should serve as a model for public-spirited civic organizations across this Nation interested in promoting and achieving good Government and bettering their communities.

#### 100 YEARS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

To John Esser, Alfred Tovey, Richard Humphrey, C.O. Rano, O.S. Laycock, Wells M. Bird, George Pooley and the 15 others who founded the Black Rock Businessmen's Association Inc. at Heitzman's Hall on March 29, 1888, and to the countless

number who have since been members, we pause for a moment upon the celebration of 100 years of service by this association to the community.

Our founders' greatest accomplishment was not that they established an organization that has lasted a century. It was the creation of a group which shared a common bond and concern for improving the human condition in their small part of the world known as Black Rock.

Whether it was modernizing services by the installation of a subtelephone station for Black Rock in the 1890's (later adopted by the city and the country) or, as today, delivering federal surplus food to hundreds of needy shut-ins in northwest Buffalo, the businessmen were there, quietly at work.

Black Rock business men and women were and are people who help shape a community, merchants with a deep sense of concern not only for their own establishment but for their neighborhood.

Although Black Rock was annexed by the City of Buffalo in 1854 it always maintained a strong sense of independence. It was for the people of their community that the association fought for projects. They were entrepreneurs who adapted their business savvy to political and social issues. A yellow, yet distinct newspaper clipping on the first page of the association's minute book tells readers of the city's first daily newspaper, the Buffalo Commercial, of the ingenuity and influence of the Black Rock Businessmen in 1895. It reads:

"The Black Rock Business Men's Association has discovered that the local telephone company is charging altogether too much for the privilege of whispering over the wire. The Association will make an effort to secure a lower rate. It would be amusing if the energetic hustlers succeeded in getting a lower rate for themselves while the rest of the city was compelled to pay the same old rate. The people of Black Rock generally get what they want and wait until the Black Rock Business Men's Association gets it for them or else do without."

In the early years the businessmen would pass resolutions opposing city charter changes without council and mayoral approval, confer with telephone company officials regarding service and rates, protest railroad freight discrimination and lack of a stop-over in Buffalo on World's Fair business. Letters were sent to those in power after discussions about postal rates and the cleaning of sidewalks.

Issues like education were not taken lightly. In 1893 the members move that, "Mr. Guenther be requested to (sic) enact any reasonable compulsory education law that may be brought before the legislature." They also discuss the seating capacity of schools with the Supt. of Public Works, sent letters to other cities to examine what could be done to obtain better school facilities.

As new services became available in late 1890's the businessmen made sure their community got its share. They requested an early car on Tonawanda St. from the Street Railroad Co. and received it. They asked for and were successful in obtaining fire alarm boxes in the area.

One proposal, had it been accepted, would have changed the cultural and physical orientation of the city of Buffalo. On May 23, 1899, the B.R.B.A. sent a letter to the Board of Directors of the Pan-American Exposition requesting the board to consider Riverside Park as a site for the 1901 world event. It contained 16 points for the board to consider including, "The view of the Niagara

River from the grounds is doubtless the finest between Buffalo and Niagara Falls," and "Facilities for reaching the site by steam-boats are unexcelled. Docks of any size and which will accommodate any number of boats, and can be utilized in any kind of weather can be erected directly on the grounds. Two docks are now there." Imagine the Albright-Knox Art Gallery overlooking the Niagara or the Historical Society building on Tonawanda St., in Riverside Park rather than Delaware Park.

On June 12, 1905 Alf E. Tovey the editor of the International Gazette and secretary for the association posted a clipping of their latest endeavor. The resolution read:

"Whereas, there are several dangerous crossings at grade in this end of the city which should be abolished at the earliest possible moment, and, . . . Resolved, that this Association hereby puts itself on record as being opposed to any action which will delay in any way the abolition of the grade crossings at Austin, Amherst and Niagara streets."

It took more than 25 years to bring this project to a successful end. Throughout the early years of this century the helping hand was ever present. On March 28, 1930 a committee was "continuing its efforts" to reopen the Jubilee Theater. At the same meeting a report on the Black Rock Market was presented. While 75 percent of the stallers were occupied "the committee feels that the market should be continued, the fact of there being some deficiency in revenue over expenses should not be seriously considered as other community efforts . . . are not necessarily self-supporting."

On November 25, 1930 the association led by General Chairman Edward C. Brennan held the "First Annual Card Party and Dance" for the "For Needy Fund." The last page of a souvenir program for that event contains an article that reads:

"After all is said and done, the aim of any Association is to promote interest in a community for the well-being of the people comprising same, and the Merchants of The Black Rock Business Men's Association in the many years of existence have diligently endeavored and have succeeded in bringing to the people of Black Rock the very best in the way of new industries, new schools, additions to others and have played a major part in bringing to Riverside a magnificent new modern high school opened to the children of our section as well as other sections last September. They have also assisted in bringing about the elimination of the dangerous railroad crossings within our bounds, and have promoted the Barge Canal project."

In 1932 transportation issues were being watched by the association. A communication was sent to the Chamber of Commerce opposing the St. Lawrence Shipway Canal and the Traffic Department was informed of the "traffic conditions around the islands at the new subway." (viaduct)

The businessmen were not all work and no play. On August 13, 1930 they held their annual Black Rock Play Day at Crystal Beach, sailing on the Canadiana as a group for the first time. An account reads:

"Black Rock and Riverside turned out en masse and crowds of people surged to the foot of Hertel Avenue from where a boat departed to make its journey to the Canadian shore. After a delightful lake ride the party landed at the beach and spent the day in merrymaking. Alfred C. Boyd, Vice-President of the Association, was general chairman of this affair. All the members of the



Association assisted in making this a day of history in the records of the Black Rock Business Men's Association."

The popularity of that event, started in 1928, would last until the late 1970's.

The longevity of the association has had an impact on its effectiveness. Some ventures would take years, others decades to see fruition. On March 30th 1938, "Councilman Roth gave a favorable report on the several projects this association has been fighting for, for several years. Namely Sewer Drain—Scajaquada Creek Culvert—and Street paving." On May 25, 1938 the association stated its position on parkland along Scajaquada Creek: "Motion made by J. Hoffman 2nd by Simpson that the B.R.B.A. go on record favoring the piping of Scajaquada Creek from Niagara to Grant Street and after same being filled a parkway be constructed to connect the present creek parkway—carried." The parkland portion of that project is still being fought for today 50 years later.

During both World Wars the businessmen kept active, as air raid wardens viewed films related to the war effort, promoted liberty bond campaigns and supported the government. In November 1940 they passed a resolution endorsing the conscription of youths between 21 and 35 years of age. And resolved, "That this association will oppose any efforts by subversive groups to 'smear' this phase of our national defense." In September 1942 the businessmen discussed sending Christmas gifts to the sons of members of the association. A motion was passed to get a list of names and to send a money order for \$2 to each serviceman.

The businessmen helped fight disease as well as war. In November 1946 President Degenhart chaired the committee for the Tuberculosis Unit. He reported 623 people responded to the x-ray unit at the Jubilee Library. Also in the late 40's they discussed and voiced opposition to a "new tax", the sales tax and heard about plans for a "proposed New York State thruway".

From a history filled part of the city, the association held a pageant in 1954 at the Buffalo Track and Field Club to commemorate the centennial of the merger of the Village of Black Rock with the City of Buffalo. Lewis Wargo played Chief Red Jacket, Francis G. Brobeil was General Lafayette, Joseph C. Perry became Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, and Frank E. Roe acted as Father Time.

Also during the 1950's, the group initiated formal action to preserve land between the proposed Niagara thruway and the Niagara River as "access to the River Shore must be preserved." Association representatives lobbied in Albany, to appeal Niagara Expressway Plans, reporting progress on the access issue.

During the next decade, the B.R.B.A. won some and lost some; it was the era of the Squaw Island Dumps and the proposed incinerator; the group chartered buses to take their fight to the council chambers in City Hall. Another, and more successful effort, was an organized protest of plans to transfer the local corps of engineers headquarters to Detroit. Also, a lobbying endeavor to keep Jubilee Library in Black Rock.

In 1966, the association met with city and state officials at the foot of Ontario street regarding access to the thruway, especially a North bound entrance to the Niagara Expressway from Black Rock. Again, it was 20 years before their persistence and determination paid off with a ribbon cutting ceremony.

While this emphasis on transportation facilities may seem excessive, the geographic isolation of the Black Rock Community from the city center helps to explain the businessmen's preoccupation and to justify their concern.

Over the years, a variety of sports and leisure activities have been promoted by the association for the community at various locations from sponsoring local cycle, soccer, football, basketball and bowling teams, to supporting the widely renowned St. Francis Sports Cavacade.

Bison Baseball Day has moved from Of-ferman Stadium to Civic (War Memorial) Stadium to the New Pilot Field this year. Miss Buffalo Cruises are a fairly new Lake Erie and Niagara River attraction but they still revive memories of cruises leaving for Crystal Beach from the foot of Hertel Avenue. And, more recently, for the past 15 years, the association has sponsored the Black Rock Open for local golfers.

The association's accomplishments in the past quarter century are at times strikingly similar to endeavors 50 to 100 years ago. In Oct. 29, 1941 "Guest speaker of the evening was Mr. James Witmore managing director of the City Planning Association. He gave a very comprehensive and interesting talk on the present condition of the real estate situation at present and future plans the planning association has in mind to alleviate the blight that is gradually creeping upon Buffalo." In the 1970's area businessmen were acting as catalyst for rehabilitation of the area's housing stock. They helped bring in the Black-Rock Riverside Neighborhood Housing Services which offers a variety of services to home owners. The NHS mission is "to foster a healthy neighborhood environment and increase resident ownership and pride."

The Niagara River has always been looked upon as a friend. Waterfront issues have been high on the priority list for the association. Members helped with the distribution of petitions for the formation of a park on surplus land from the thruway on-off ramps at Ontario St. Squaw Island has attracted the association's attention on a number of occasions. When incinerator ash hovered over Black Rock, the Businessmen successfully fought to have it closed. Last summer they joined in the protest to keep the incinerator from reopening. With the newly formed North District Waterfront Review Committee, the association has promoted public access to the local waterfront.

Cooperation has been a key word for the businessmen in the 1980's. Together, the Black Rock, Riverside and Grant-Amherst business associations are spearheading a drive to rejuvenate the area's commercial strips and make this area the next growth area of Buffalo. A marketing plan, business seminars, promotional contests, and a loan program are just a few pieces of the great puzzle being put together by the Northwest Buffalo Commercial Consortium, working hand in hand with Neighborhood Housing Services.

In recent years the Black Rock Businessmen's Assn. has co-sponsored candidates night with Grant-Amherst and Riverside business associations so that area residents could hear and question political hopefuls.

The 1980's have also been a time for the business men and women to lend a helping hand. They have dedicated their efforts to serving the area's many disabled and handicapped by coordinating home deliveries of government surplus food. On a regular basis members will volunteer time and manpower

to distribute cheese, honey, and other commodities to hundreds of residents who are homebound.

Since its inception the Black Rock Businessmen's Association has been a low-profile organization, shunning the public spotlight, but always working behind the scenes to improve the quality of life for all the people of Black Rock and its neighboring communities.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to congratulate the Black Rock Businessmen's Association as they mark their centennial and to wish them continued success and achievement for decades to come.

## TRIBUTE TO MORTON S. ACKERMAN

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and pride that I rise today to pay tribute to Morton S. Ackerman.

Long known for his generosity and unswerving dedication to the concept of humanitarianism, Mr. Ackerman is being honored for his philanthropic services on behalf of Jews in the United States and around the world by the Corrugated and Allied Industries Division of the UJA-Federation Campaign.

Morton Ackerman is the founder and senior partner of M.S. Ackerman & Co., a certified public accounting firm in Fort Lee, NJ. He serves as financial analyst and consultant to the Packaging and Point-of-Purchase Display Industries. In addition, he is a nationwide lecturer for the Association of Independent Corrugated Converters. In recognition of his leadership and organizational skills and his inexhaustible energy and enthusiasm, Morton S. Ackerman is also being honored by his industry.

Mr. Ackerman is the new gifts chairman of the UJA-Federation for his industry and is treasurer and a director of the American Friends of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. He has shared his interest and involvement as a member of the New York State Society of CPA's, New Jersey State Society of CPA's, and the American Institute of CPA's.

Morton Ackerman's willingness to respond to the needs of others reflects his sense of caring and commitment. I am proud to join in paying tribute to his efforts.

## THE 15TH DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SURVEY RESULTS

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, every year since I was first elected to the Congress, I have sent a survey to my constituents soliciting their views on the most critical issues facing our Nation and my congressional district. This year, I asked 11 specific questions and also gave my constituents an opportunity

to comment on the matters of greatest concern to them.

The response to my survey was overwhelming. Over 12,000 residents of my district took the time to answer and return the questionnaire. Hundreds more took extra time to write separate letters. I am very grateful to each of my constituents for their participation in this survey. I only wish I could thank each of them individually.

I think that my constituents' views will interest my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, and at this time I would like to share my survey results with them.

The 11 questions I asked dealt with trade and labor relations policy, education, arms control, the war on illegal drugs, and foreign policy.

Our Nation's \$170 billion trade deficit continues to be one of my constituents' gravest concerns. A large majority of them favored H.R. 3 in the form in which it originally passed the House and will, undoubtedly, be disappointed by the changes made in the House-Senate conference; 84.4 percent of my constituents supported the Gephardt amendment, which would have required countries that practice unfair trade and maintain excessive trade surpluses with the United States to reduce those surpluses by 10 percent each year. Residents of my district have not been fooled by phony claims that our trade problems are taking care of themselves or are somehow a sign of a healthy economy. As our trade deficit rose in the last year, so did my constituents' support for the Gephardt amendment.

The Pease amendment to H.R. 3, which would have made the denial of worker rights in foreign countries an unfair trade practice under U.S. law, was also very popular; 77.1 percent of those who responded favor the amendment, which was retained in modified form in H.R. 3.

Eighty-five percent of my constituents support the trade bill provision that requires companies with 100 or more employees to give 60 days notice of plant closings and permanent mass layoffs to the affected workers and communities. This provision, which is an amended version of H.R. 1122, a bill I introduced in February of last year, has become the focus of and the excuse for President Reagan's opposition to the omnibus trade bill, despite the public's overwhelming support for mandatory advance notice. According to a Harris poll conducted for Business Week, more than 80 percent of the American people in every region of the country support the plant closing notice law. Two-thirds, in fact, support a requirement for 1 year's notice of plant closings. President Reagan is completely out of touch with the voters on this issue.

He is also at odds with the Congress. On April 21, the House voted 253 to 167 to retain the plant closing notice provision in spite of Mr. Reagan's veto threats. Subsequently, the entire trade bill passed the House by a vote of 312 to 107 and passed the Senate 63 to 36.

Large majorities in my district favor both of President Reagan's major arms control initiatives with the Soviet Union. Eighty-four percent want the Senate to ratify the INF Treaty which Mr. Reagan negotiated last December and which the Senate has begun debating.

The treaty would eliminate intermediate-range nuclear force missiles, which are primarily located in or aimed at Europe.

Sentiment is equally strong for a treaty that would reduce the strategic nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and the United States by 50 percent. Eighty-three percent of my constituents believe that President Reagan should seek such a treaty and that the Senate should ratify it. Whether Mr. Reagan can negotiate a mutually verifiable treaty before the end of his term is unclear; but residents of my district encourage him to try.

My constituents were most sharply divided on the question of continuing foreign aid and military assistance to the Nicaraguan Contras. I asked my constituents whether they would support any additional assistance for the Contras, without specifying whether that assistance would include lethal military aid. A clear majority, 62 percent, responded that they oppose any assistance to the rebel army. A substantial minority, however, favor a continuation of our support.

Although I voted against it, the Congress on March 30 and 31 approved a \$47.9 million package of foreign aid to the Contras, to a commission monitoring peace negotiations, and to children inside and outside of Nicaragua who have been victims of the Contra war. The bill authorizes the President to spend \$17.7 million for food, shelter, and medicine for the Contra army.

President Reagan has notified the Congress of his desire to initiate another controversial foreign aid program, a \$2 billion arms to our Mideast allies that includes the sale of 555 M-1 tanks to Egypt. Under the plan, the tanks will be partly constructed in the United States and then shipped to Egypt for final assembly. Eighty-eight percent of my constituents believe that Congress should not allow production of this tank outside our country.

In response to concerns raised by many Members of Congress, myself included, the administration's coproduction plan for the M-1 calls for at least 80 percent of the tank's production to take place in the United States and precludes the production in Egypt of any of the major components of the tank, such as the engine or fire control system.

My survey contained one other question relating to foreign affairs—whether Congress should require the administration to reduce our military presence in Korea and Europe and force those countries to assume a larger share of the cost of their own defense. Eighty-six percent of my constituents support such action by the Congress. On April 29, the House of Representatives voted to urge the President to enter into negotiations with our allies to increase their share of the burden of their defense. In the course of the debate, it was pointed out that the average U.S. taxpayer pays more than twice as much for defense as the citizens of any other ally. U.S. defense spending in 1985 was \$1,091 per capita. The NATO average is \$232, and Japan averages only about \$100 per capita.

I agree with my constituents that this imbalance must end. We cannot support 50,000 troops in Japan and more than 300,000 in Europe if our allies will not pay their fair share. I voted for all three burden-sharing amend-

ments which were offered on the defense authorization bill.

One of the most important issues confronting the Congress is the amount of resources the Federal Government should devote to the war against illegal drugs. Drug control is a top priority of my constituents and—at least in theory—is a top priority of President Reagan and the Congress.

Yet last year's "budget summit" between the President and Congress resulted in a \$105 million budget cut for the Coast Guard. Coast Guard officials report they have had to cut back on drug patrols and antismuggling activities. They called it an "about-face for the war on drugs." I asked my constituents whether they would support adding money to the Coast Guard's budget to restore its antismuggling operations. Eighty-seven percent said they would.

The Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation has restored \$60 million to the Coast Guard's operating account by shifting funds from other accounts, such as Panama Canal operations. I support this action and look forward to an opportunity to vote on this issue when the transportation appropriations bill reaches the House floor.

The most lopsided result of the entire survey came in response to a question I asked concerning private pension security. More and more companies are terminating their pension plans in order to recapture excess assets—contributions and investment earnings above and beyond what is actuarially required to fund currently vested benefits. The practice can lead to the elimination of any pension for young employees and greatly diminished benefits for employees who expected to accrue benefits under the pension plan throughout their work life. The practice always reduces the cushion in the pension plan that protects participants against investment losses and shocks such as the stock market crash last October. Companies have removed \$17 billion from their pension plans since 1981, potentially affecting 1.8 million retirees and plan participants.

More than 90 percent of my constituents believe that Congress should enact legislation to discourage companies from taking these excess pension assets or, at least, to require them to share the excess with their pensioners.

On March 9, I joined 48 other Members of Congress in introducing H.R. 4111, the Employer Reversion Moratorium Act, which would stop all such terminations and recaptures for 1 year, in order to allow Congress to study the complexities of this issue. I also supported an unsuccessful effort last year to require companies to share half of any recaptured assets with their retirees and plan participants.

In order to gauge my constituents' support for Federal education programs, I asked them a simple question: Would they be willing to pay increased Federal taxes in order to increase Federal support for education? Nearly two-thirds said, "no."

This is not an indication that my constituents do not support Federal education programs. In fact, when I asked them to list the three things on which the U.S. Government should spend more, education was the No. 1



priority. Improving education was also very high in their ranking of the most critical problems Congress and the President should be working to solve. I can only conclude that most residents of the 15th district would prefer to see funds shifted to education programs from other Federal budget areas so as to increase the Federal education effort without causing a tax increase. This, of course, was exactly what the House accomplished in its fiscal year 1989 budget resolution, which increases funding for education programs by 8 percent, while cutting most domestic discretionary programs.

The other highest priority problems for the Federal Government to tackle, according to my constituents, are the budget deficit, drug control, the trade deficit, homelessness, and the environment. I was surprised to see homelessness listed on my survey as a top priority national problem for the first time. I am heartened by the generosity of my constituents and their concern for others—the people who responded to my survey are not, themselves, homeless. But I also wonder whether the growing feeling of economic insecurity in Michigan caused by our gigantic trade and budget deficits, coupled with the harsh example of GM's elimination of 22,000 jobs in Michigan, are not factors in my constituents' concern about homelessness.

In any event, I share their concern and voted to fully fund the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, which is authorized at \$700 million a year—\$450 million more than the administration requested. In addition, I am a sponsor of H.R. 4026, a major new initiative to alleviate homelessness which will expand four housing programs: low income housing assistance, public housing grants, and programs to rehabilitate rental and moderate income housing.

Knowing my voting record, my colleagues will not be surprised that my constituents listed foreign aid and the defense budget most frequently as the items on which the U.S. Government should spend less. Government in general, followed by welfare, nuclear weapons, and agricultural subsidies were the other most frequently listed targets for budget cuts.

I regret that last year's so-called budget summit, which was intended as an agreement on deficit reduction, actually increased the defense budget for the coming year. At the insistence of President Reagan, there will be no opportunity to reduce the defense budget this year, virtually guaranteeing that our budget deficit will not be cut in any significant way.

As I already indicated, education was my constituents' No. 1 choice as an area on which the U.S. Government should spend more. Drug control, medical care, homelessness, crime, and AIDS were the other areas for which my constituents believe Federal spending should be increased.

As I said at the outset, Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased by the overwhelming response my survey generated. This annual questionnaire continues to be a valuable learning experience for my constituents and for me. All who responded have my heartfelt thanks.

CAPT. STEPHEN P. LESLIE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform our colleagues that my constituent, Capt. Stephen P. Leslie, will be posthumously awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Navy Commendation Medal.

Captain Leslie, a native of Goshen, NY, is being cited for heroism while participating in aerial flight as an attack helicopter pilot in the Persian Gulf. This action, on April 18, cost him his life.

These posthumous honors will be presented to his parents at a memorial service to be conducted at Arlington National Cemetery on Monday, May 9.

Captain Leslie's sacrifice is an inspiration to us all. While conducting combat operations, Captain Leslie provided helicopter escort and close-in fire suppression for a flight of transport helicopters tasked to place assault forces aboard an Iranian gas/oil separation platform.

According to the citation from the Secretary of the Navy, Captain Leslie—

Demonstrated an uncommon singleness of purpose in executing his duties by destroying an antiaircraft artillery gun as it opened fire on the formation.

The Secretary's citation continues:

He continued to suppress enemy fire so that a safe helicopter insertion could be accomplished. Captain Leslie's presence of mind and heroic actions under enemy fire resulted in a well executed mission. By his unfaltering courage, unrelenting perseverance, and complete devotion to duty in the face of hazardous flying conditions, Captain Leslie reflected great credit upon himself and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

Mr. Speaker, I have been acquainted with Captain Leslie and his family for many years and I can personally attest that he was the type of young men and women who have been the pride of all Americans for over 200 years. His unselfish devotion to his country and his dedication to our goal of freedom of the seas ensure that Steve Leslie will not soon be forgotten.

I urge our colleagues to join with us in extending our deepest sympathies to his parents, Robert, Senior, and Ruth; to his brothers, Bob; to the rest of the Leslie family, and to the many friends and loved ones who mourn his loss.

## SUMMARY OF 1987 TAX RETURN DATA

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am once again making a summary of my tax return public because I believe that Federal officeholders should be forthcoming about the sources of their income. Therefore, I include

the following summary in the RECORD of the day's proceedings:

Hon. Thomas J. Downey; Summary of 1987 Tax Return Data

Salary—U.S. House of Representatives .....	\$83,300
Interest income .....	1,109
Dividend income .....	206
New York and California tax refunds .....	1,891
Rental loss (after application of passive loss limitations) .....	(7,882)
Capital gains .....	2,727
Other gains (attributable to Mrs. Downey) .....	9,957
Business income—Honoraria (net of expenses) .....	28,800
<b>Total Income .....</b>	<b>124,108</b>
Less: Payments to Keogh retirement plan .....	3,756
<b>Adjusted gross income .....</b>	<b>120,352</b>
Itemized Deductions:	
Taxes .....	9,450
Interest expense .....	19,856
Contributions .....	5,763
Miscellaneous deductions (after 2 percent of AGI limitation) .....	4,412
<b>Total itemized deductions .....</b>	<b>39,481</b>
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>80,871</b>
Less: Personal exemptions .....	7,600
<b>1987 taxable income .....</b>	<b>73,271</b>
Federal income tax (based on schedule D computation) .....	18,544
New York State income tax .....	6,445
New Jersey income tax .....	39
California income tax .....	153
Wisconsin income tax .....	72

<sup>1</sup> \$1,051 is attributable to Mrs. Downey.

## PALAUANS IN GUAM CONCERNED ABOUT COMPACT

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, the President has proposed legislation to authorize a Compact of Free Association with the western Pacific islands of Palau, which the United States now administers for the United Nations Security Council.

The compact would provide Palau with \$428 million and other benefits such as free entry into the United States over 15 years. It would also provide self-governing authority in all matters other than those affecting security, which would be retained by the United States.

Other members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and I who support the compact are concerned about whether it has been approved by Palau, as the President has told Congress. We are also concerned about allegations of corruption and heroin trafficking and other problems.

A Palauan judicial ruling that the islands have not approved the compact suggests that there is good reason for concern about whether Palau has approved the compact. A

committee investigation, assisted by the General Accounting Office, suggests that there is good reason for concern about the allegations.

The compact cannot be implemented until Palau approves it. The compact should not be implemented unless measures are taken to address the problem I have mentioned as well as other problems involving serious debt and medical needs.

Chairman UDALL and I will soon propose measures to address these problems. They should make it possible for the compact to be implemented when it is clear that Palau has approved the compact.

Some 87 members of an organization of concerned Palauans in Guam have expressed their concern that not addressing these problems will delay implementation of the compact which they support. I ask that the text of their petition be included in the RECORD at this point:

APRIL 29, 1988.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DE LUZO: It is very clear to us now that the reasons for delaying the implementation of the Compact of Free Association including the following:

(1) President Salii, his brother Carlos Salii, and others, received money from IPSECO and now Palau has to pay this money back;

(2) Breakdown of the government of Palau to the point where people's individual rights have been violated;

(3) Drug trafficking in Palau.

We realize the President Salii has failed in his responsibilities to resolve the above problems. Additionally, he has failed to:

(1) Resolve the assassination of President Remelilik and the murder of Mr. Bedor Bins;

(2) properly manage government funds (a few examples include the fact that Salii used government money to build his own house and committed all the roads to be built without public bidding).

There are numerous other examples of fiscal mismanagement which have caused Palau to plummet deeper into a financial quagmire, in addition to other problems that plague the Republic of Palau—for which Salii's administration is responsible.

Since Palau is still a Trust Territory of the United States, we demand that U.S. law enforcement officials investigate and bring legal action against those who have committed crimes in Palau.

We strongly believe now that President Salii's actions and in-actions are the cause of the delay of the Compact's implementation. Please help us clean the government of Palau in order for the Compact of Free Association to be implemented.

Sincerely,

# THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM—WAS ABU JIHAD FAIR GAME OR A NONCOMBATANT?

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, considerable controversy has surrounded the recent assassination of Khalil Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, the military commander of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the mastermind of numerous PLO acts of terrorism, including the

massacre of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic games.

The administration's position was less than enlightened. In an unfortunate decision, the United States Government abstained on the U.N. Security Council vote condemning Israel for his death.

Richard Grenier, in a column in the Washington Times earlier this week examines the questions surrounding the death of Abu Jihad and comes to a well-reasoned and defensible answer to the question "Was Abu Jihad Fair Game or a Noncombatant?" Mr. Speaker, I ask that his column be placed in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues.

[From the Washington Times, May 2, 1988]

## WAS ABU JIHAD FAIR GAME OR A NONCOMBATANT?

(By Richard Grenier)

Was Dwight D. Eisenhower a combatant in World War II? He had all the pleasures of home, better food than at Fort Benning, plus Kay Summersby, who—I don't want to be wicked, but . . .—some people thought had a trimmer ankle than Mamie Eisenhower's. The general might never have heard the sound of incoming German shells, yet he wore the uniform of the U.S. Army, commanded our troops. Few would have considered him an uninvolved bystander.

He could have worn golfing knickers every Thursday and still failed to achieve noncombatant status. If Germany had infiltrated a commando team and assassinated him after the landings in France, we would have considered it a grievous setback, but in no way immoral.

This said, it is hard to see how our State Department has made such heavy weather of the killing in Tunis of Khalil Wazir, otherwise known as Abu Jihad.

After wringing its hands with such anguish that they doubtless became all chapped, it came down on the wrong side, in fact, if with some ambivalence. The State Department "condemned" the assassination but declined to call it an act of terrorism, and later weakly abstained in the U.N. Security Council vote condemning Israel.

Within the State Department, you see, there apparently are two schools of thought as to whether Abu Jihad was a "combatant." The hard noses maintain that he was commander of the Palestine Liberation Organization's military arm; often, if not usually, wore a uniform; and had planned a whole array of operations against Israel that unquestionably were acts of terrorism: the coastal road bus massacre of 1978 (33 civilians killed and 82 wounded), the attack on a Hebron synagogue (6 and 16), the Savoy Hotel (8 and 20) and the massacre of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics (11 dead in all). Abu Jihad means "father of holy war."

The limp-wrist school plaintively maintains that Abu Jihad was not a combatant because he never actually pulled a trigger. This view of aggressive action would allow countless murderers to beat the rap under U.S. criminal law and, as I say, would firmly establish Gen. Eisenhower as a Red Cross lady.

The refined public tends to forget a Middle-Eastern fact of life:

Israel has been in a permanent state of war with its Arab neighbors since its creation in 1948, with the Arabs—the given of the conflict—repeatedly trying to destroy it as a nation. Except with Egypt, the Jewish state has never had a Congress of Versailles or even a Potsdam Agreement recognizing

its existence. The PLO Covenant calls for deportation of all Jews who arrived after 1917 and establishment in Palestine of a democratic, secular, Arab state.

Furthermore, all countries subject to terrorist attack are in a state of permanent low-intensity warfare.

Neil C. Livingstone, who teaches a course on terrorism at Georgetown University and is author of the excellent "War Against Terrorism" (and author-editor with Terrell E. Arnold of "Fighting Back" and "Beyond the Iran-Contra Hearings"), writes lucidly:

"Just as it is not a crime to kill the enemy during wartime, so too should it not be regarded as a crime or a morally reprehensible act when a nation, acting in concert with its obligation to protect its own citizens from harm, seeks out and destroys terrorists outside its borders who have committed, or are planning to commit, atrocities on its territory or against its citizens."

If Abu Jihad does not fit this description, no one ever will.

Moreover, compare his killing with our own most conspicuous anti-terrorist action, the 1986 air strike on Libya—supported by me, and considered in general a great success.

The killing of Abu Jihad was clean, surgical, executed with admirable speed and precision. Aside from the commander and three guards, no one was harmed. Abu Jihad's wife and daughter (the latter dressed, somber irony, in an haute couture version of camouflage fatigues) were untouched. His wife's principal complaint seemed to be that in seconds the four-man commando team poured 75 slugs into his body. One wonders if after PLO raids planned by her husband she was given to counting fastidiously the slugs in the bodies of Israeli children.

The American air raid on Libya, although it received the overwhelming approval of the American public (polls ran from 3-1 to 6-1 in favor of it), was, comparatively speaking, a mess.

Consider. As the public later learned, Libya was no more guilty of sponsoring terrorism than Syria or Iran. Libya was picked as the target partly because it was an easy mark. The raid itself was imperfectly conceived (another one of those interservice "joint operations"), set no record for marksmanship and, as in many air strikes, killed innocent people.

There is some controversy over whether one of the objectives of the raid was to kill Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi. If it was an assassination attempt, it was a failure.

By any measure, compared with our Libyan strike, the killing of Abu Jihad was better executed, more precise, more limited, more logical and more justified.

It was no push-button operation. Eight men had to land on a foreign beach in the dead of night, approaching from two sides, cut all telephone lines, take out guard one, guard two, guard three. Finally four men, tracking Abu Jihad in his own house, from only a few feet cut him down with automatic weapons. Then got away.

Men who volunteer for this sort of work tend to know why they're fighting: survival. Our problem might be that most of the cookie-pushers of the State Department lost touch with that kind of thinking a long time ago.



# OPPOSITION TO DOD AUTHORIZATION BILL

**HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the committee bill and offer a comprehensive alternative as a substitute to the DOD authorization bill.

I am well aware that the \$299.5 billion authorization level approved by the committee was the inevitable result of the December 1987 budget summit between the Congress and the administration; and thus, the level included in the House-passed budget resolution. Nevertheless, the committee has approved a military budget that expends far too many scarce dollars, and includes policies and programs that are not in the best interests of the national security of the United States.

While making minor adjustments from the administration request, this authorization represents a continuation of the policies of the Reagan administration. We must begin the process of reassessing the programs and policies which allegedly justify this military authorization. Unfortunately, it appears that we will have to wait for the next administration for this process to begin.

It is my view that we could better provide for our national security, and at spending levels far below those in this authorization, by challenging many of the basic assumptions of the administration and of the committee. Five basic principles should guide such an alternative authorization:

First. Reduce the risk of nuclear war through arms control negotiations and restrictions on new nuclear weapons funding;

Second. Reorient the present force structure emphasis away from Third-World intervention and preparation for World War II-style land wars in Europe;

Third. Eliminate overlapping and unnecessary weapons and procurement inefficiencies and abuse;

Fourth. Fully fund military personnel and family benefits;

Fifth. Establish programs for economic conversion and military toxic waste cleanup.

## (I) REDUCE THE RISK OF NUCLEAR WAR

The only value of nuclear weapons is to prevent their use. This is the view of every responsible military thinker and policy maker. While some nuclear weaponry may be necessary as a deterrent to nuclear war, existing inventories of well over 25,000 warheads are far more than sufficient for that purpose. Present efforts to modernize the U.S. nuclear arsenal do not add to deterrent needs. Instead, they are costly, in many instances highly destabilizing, and should be opposed.

The administration has muted its early rhetoric about fighting and winning a nuclear war. Nevertheless, it has actively sought both nuclear war-fighting and first-strike capabilities. These would be of value only on the mistaken belief that nuclear weapons, on the scale of those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, can actually be used in battle.

Systems such as the land-based MX and submarine-based Trident II missiles do not en-

hance deterrence. What differentiates the MX and Trident II from existing systems is their ability to destroy Soviet missiles in their silos. They threaten unlaunched Soviet missiles, but were there a Soviet first-strike, hitting missile silos loses its attraction. Thus, they add little to existing deterrents based on retaliatory capability. Instead, their power, range, and accuracy provide the United States with a potential first-strike capability. This creates strategic instability and might provoke a Soviet preemptive attack in the event of an extreme crisis.

This argument goes beyond the vulnerability arguments that are the basis of much opposition to a fixed silo MX. For example, many MX opponents who based their opposition on MX vulnerability still support the mobile, and thus less vulnerable, "rail-mobile" MX or Midgetman systems, or the submarine-based Trident II, which is essentially an invulnerable MX. Similarly, opposition is independent of recent reports on the technical problems facing the MX system. The argument is instead that purchasing additional nuclear weapons, even the less vulnerable systems, offers no improvement in security, and at best is a massive waste of taxpayer resources.

The INF Treaty presents an important opportunity for beginning the process of reductions in both nuclear and conventional weaponry. While the treaty itself only affects "intermediate" missiles (and does not even address warheads) and would reduce the nuclear missile inventory by less than 4 percent, it is a first step. The present START talks may extend this process to strategic weaponry. As a high priority, the next administration should aggressively pursue negotiations to substantially reduce the superpowers' nuclear arsenals.

A brief digression: The START negotiations, laudable as they are, also point out the danger of nuclear force modernization in the context of arms reduction. There is tentative START agreement to limit each side to 4,900 warheads on land and at sea. With the development and deployment of the Trident II (D-5) warhead, each Trident submarine will (for arms control counting purposes) carry 192 warheads. We now have 500 MX warheads (50 missiles with 10 warheads apiece) and some 900 Minuteman launchers, with either one or three warheads apiece.

The United States has purposely placed the majority of its strategic nuclear force in submarines, because of their virtual invulnerability. But START reductions, in the context of MX and our plans to deploy Trident II, mean that we would be limited to between 14 and 20 submarines in total, depending on what was done with the Minuteman force. Thus, the combination of Trident II deployment and START limitations, increases reliance on the land-based deterrent force, and leads us to greater vulnerability and hence greater instability. In short, the world would be far safer with the elimination of both MX and Trident II.

Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]: The SDI ("Star Wars") proposals are also misguided. The idea of a defensive shield against nuclear weapons sounds attractive; however, the defensive capability of SDI is illusory and much of the supporting rhetoric is both dishonest and contradictory. The administration continues to emphasize the population shield con-

cept (that is, protecting the entire population) using exotic laser technologies. Most SDI funding, however, is actually directed at deploying systems to protect missiles, not people, and using existing technologies. This means that rather than moving away from a reliance on the threat of mutual assured destruction [MAD] to prevent nuclear war, the President's asserted justification for SDI, it would simply reinforce the present MAD reality and the idea of prevention through deterrence. Second, while the President has made much of the program being nonnuclear, substantial funds have been provided for SDI nuclear programs, including the x-ray laser and orbiting nuclear reactors.

Most scientists argue that the scientific, engineering, and computer problems associated with the exotic versions of SDI make it impossible in the next decades, and highly improbable thereafter. Even assuming, however, the technical feasibility of the most exotic of the laser technologies, no SDI can "render nuclear weapons impotent" as asserted by the President. This is because SDI is directed at intercepting ballistic missiles. It does not offer even theoretical protection against cruise and other low-trajectory missiles, bomber attacks, or small "backpack" and other "tactical" weaponry.

It should be noted that a defensive SDI could be used offensively as well. In addition to shooting at missiles or other targets, it could be used to blind or destroy satellites, thereby threatening opposing command and control systems. This is the basis of the Soviet concern about SDI; in particular, that it might be part of a nuclear war-fighting plan.

Finally, SDI would violate both the terms and logic of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile [ABM] Treaty. While debate exists concerning at what point SDI "tests" would technically violate the treaty, it would necessarily be violated in the next few years. More important, SDI would lead to the same offensive and defensive arms races that the ABM Treaty sought to avoid. The ABM Treaty was agreed to because the parties understood that absent the treaty there would be a missile defense arms race, and a corresponding offensive arms race to overwhelm the developing defensive systems. SDI is, at a minimum, an ABM system; thus the logic of ABM applies directly to any SDI.

## PRINCIPAL REDUCTIONS OR ELIMINATIONS

No additional MX funding;

Cancel Trident II;

Limit sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles;

Cancel Midgetman;

No additional Trident submarines;

Eliminate SDI, replace with basic research program;

Limit Stealth to R&D;

Terminate development of chemical and biological weaponry.

Limit atomic warhead production;

End anti-satellite (ASAT) procurement and development;

Establish research programs for enhancing verification capabilities for nuclear weapons testing.

## (2) REORIENT PRESENT CONVENTIONAL FORCE PRIORITIES

For four decades, the United States has maintained security alliances with Western Europe and Japan. These continue to be vital, but the argument for such vast U.S. resource commitments may no longer apply and the terms and requirements of these, and other foreign policy commitments, should be reassessed: first, increasing budget pressures place limits on what the Government can commit to; second, there is increasing discomfort about the relative inequality in the contributions and responsibilities of the various alliance partners. Most important, the present security threat facing these alliances is substantially changed with prospects for real arms control now greatly improved.

European Land War Preparation: According to Department of Defense reports, well over half of our military budget is devoted to preparation for fighting a World War II-style land war against the Soviet Union in Europe. The probability of such a war is close to zero; however, were there war, the probability of it remaining conventional is even more remote. Most experts argue that such a war would turn nuclear within a matter of days. To spend such amounts of money on conventional forces in Europe makes no sense.

There appears to be a serious possibility of improved relations with the Soviet Union (for example, the INF Treaty, movement on a START Treaty, Gorbachev statements and actions, et cetera). This provides an extraordinary opportunity for initiating significant reductions in this part of our military spending, as well as that of the Soviet Union. The next administration must seize this opportunity to not only reduce the threat of nuclear war, but to bring about substantial conventional reductions as well.

Many political commentators, both Democrat and Republican, suggest that the Europeans should become responsible for their own conventional defense. While increasing European defense burdens may be realistic in the short term, particularly given U.S. budget problems, the crucial concern is to reduce the defense burden of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and not to simply concern ourselves with shifting responsibilities within NATO, while still maintaining high levels of military spending.

Even absent negotiations, the United States could safely remove substantial portions of its 325,000 troops currently in Europe. We propose removing some 20 percent of these troops over the next 4-year term, but far greater reductions would be possible if the next administration would aggressively pursue negotiated reductions.

## PRINCIPAL REDUCTIONS OR ELIMINATIONS

Reduce the United States European presence by two divisions, decommissioning one and reorganizing the other into a reserve unit.

Limit hardware purchases predicated on preparation for extended land war in Europe (for example, M-1 tank, Bradley, et cetera).

Limit Third World Intervention: The proper U.S. defense policy is to defend U.S. security interests, not intervene militarily in and against Third World countries. A significant part of the spending build-up has gone in support of administration efforts to create the 600-ship

Navy, particularly the increase in aircraft carrier battle groups from the present 13 to 15.

These battle groups are the primary instrument of the Navy's "forward offensive strategy" and account for the large majority of Navy funding. They are of little use, however, against the alleged target, the Soviet Union. As a recent congressional study indicated, a battle group is probably the world's most tempting target for tactical nuclear weapons (that is, battle group destruction would be assured, and there would be little chance of unintended damage).

In reality, their primary purpose is for Third World intervention. Most recently, three carrier groups were deployed against Libya, while last year two were deployed against Nicaragua. Devoting such an extensive part of the naval budget to these forces is both inappropriate and expensive.

The administration has also given priority to the creation of Rapid Deployment and Special Operations forces. These forces are oriented toward "low-intensity conflict," the euphemism for actions like the invasion of Grenada. This is part of a changing military strategy which envisions U.S. armed intervention throughout the Third World (for example Central America). The problems of the Third World are not military ones, and the next administration should disband, or at least limit, the further growth of these forces.

## PRINCIPAL REDUCTIONS OR ELIMINATIONS

Defund the two fiscal year 1988 approved carriers;

Limit purchases of battle group destroyers and cruisers;

Reduce number of carrier-based airplane purchases;

Limit other related battle group purchases; Curtail Rapid Deployment and Special Operations Forces.

## (3) EFFICIENTLY FUND NECESSARY SYSTEMS

Eliminate Overlapping and Unnecessary Weapon Systems: The massive increase in military funding has led to plans based on the availability of funds, rather than on necessity or mission. Many programs are over-bought. Moreover, interservice rivalry has led to unnecessary levels of duplication, with the consequent purchase and production of inefficient, and more costly, numbers of both necessary and unnecessary systems.

The Pentagon and the Congress must determine which systems are necessary, and then purchase them in the most efficient way possible. This will of necessity result in the cancellation of certain systems, while increasing production of others deemed of higher priority; this, instead of maintaining a large number of systems in production at inefficient, and costly, production levels. For 1988, the House and Senate Armed Services Committees took initial steps in this direction; however, the final appropriation, based on the "budget summit" agreement, restored funds for most of the previously canceled systems.

Similarly, budgetary excess has led to the development of ever more sophisticated systems at enormous capital and maintenance costs and requirements. Approval of such high-cost and high-technology systems should be closely scrutinized, particularly when the improvements over existing models are marginal. In addition, simple tactical considerations

of quantity (that is, more lower-cost items) may be superior to a lesser number of expensive, high-technology systems.

Reform Procurement Practices: Congress has finally become alarmed at the Pentagon procurement system. The publicity surrounding Pentagon purchases of dime-store hardware items for thousands of dollars has forced Congress to insist on initial reforms in this area. These must go much further. In particular, sole-source contracts must be limited, and competitive contracts increased. The revolving door, whereby high Pentagon officials and defense contractors simply exchange seats, must be severely constrained. Greater control over quality, efficiency, and cost must be exercised by the Pentagon in all of their contract dealings. Moreover, whistle-blower protection must be assured.

Real reform, however, requires a radical change in the relationship between the Pentagon and the major U.S. military contractors who benefit from this relationship. Military contracts are a major source of profits for many of the largest U.S. industries, and making the process more efficient, and presumably less profitable, will require substantial political commitment.

## (4) FULLY FUND PERSONNEL AND FAMILY PROGRAMS

Force levels should be reduced for policy reasons. All remaining forces, however, must be properly supported. This requires providing for substantial improvements in living and other "quality of life" conditions for all members of the services and their families. In particular, more and better family housing and dependent programs are necessary.

## (5) ECONOMIC CONVERSION AND MILITARY TOXIC WASTE CLEAN-UP

The burden of a decision to eliminate or reduce certain weapons systems should be a national one. The cities and towns where those particular systems are produced should not be forced to shoulder the effects of necessary changes in national policy. Thus, the alternative provides some \$4 billion for the funding of approximately 150,000 new jobs annually in areas where workers on military programs are displaced as a result of weapon systems cuts. This is an initial step in the longer term process of reducing the present economic dependence on military spending.

Military sites are also major sources of toxic waste dumps and environmental pollution. Substantial efforts are needed to begin the process of removing the dangerous conditions present in many of these sites. The alternative provides \$2 billion to initiate the program on conversion.

## DOLLAR IMPLICATIONS OF THE ALTERNATIVE

	Actual fiscal year 1988	Admin fiscal year 1989	HASC fiscal year 1989	Dellums fiscal year 1989
Personnel.....	76.1	78.4	78.5	77.6
Operation and maintenance.....	80.7	85.6	85.4	80.9
Procurement.....	81.0	79.8	79.7	62.2
R, D, T, & E.....	36.7	38.2	38.2	31.9
Military construction.....	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.5
Atomic energy.....	7.7	8.1	8.1	3.9
Other.....	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7
Conversion.....				4.0
Military toxic cleanup.....				2.0
Total.....	291.4	299.5	299.5	271.9



**MILITARY TRAINING FOR CIVILIAN TECHNICIANS IN THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

**HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, it has come to my attention that many problems have been created by the establishment in August 1985 of the Military Education Program [MEP] for civilian technicians in the Army National Guard.

I am pleased, therefore, that this body has approved an amendment to H.R. 4264, the Department of Defense authorization for fiscal year 1989, which will phase-out the Military Education Program training requirement for technicians and allow these employees to receive comparable training at National Guard State schools.

I want to thank Chairman ASPIN and ranking minority member DICKINSON of the Committee on Armed Services, as well as subcommittee Chairwoman BYRON and Congressman MONTGOMERY, a member of the committee, for their assistance and support in developing an acceptable amendment to address the problems created by the Military Education Program. The amendment was approved as part of the en bloc amendments offered on May 2, 1988.

Presently, military personnel of the Army National Guard may complete their required noncommissioned officer training at certified State controlled training centers. On the other hand, civilian technicians must attend active component courses away from their home State, often for months at a time, which places additional—and in my judgment, unjustifiable—burdens on the technicians, their families, and the American taxpayer.

In order to complete the required active component training, a technician often must utilize his earned annual leave, and then enter into a leave-without-pay [LWOP] status. Under LWOP, technicians lose many benefits normally afforded Federal workers.

During the period a technician is attending the MEP, the maintenance and clerical workload at the National Guard base falls behind. In some cases, replacement workers who may not be as qualified are hired to fill the void of the absent technician. Obviously, this double-slotting adds to the overall cost of the MEP and adversely affects the preparedness of our National Guard units.

A technician must satisfactorily complete an active component course in order to be considered for military promotion to the next highest grade. Because of the statutory requirement that technicians hold dual military status, their failure to receive a military promotion within a specified period of time would result in a loss of their military status in the National Guard and a subsequent loss of their civilian position. I believe this places the technician in an untenable position.

Last year, many of my colleagues joined me in writing to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to request that the agency address the adverse effects the MEP had on Army National Guard technicians. The response we re-

ceived did not acknowledge the negative effects the program had on the civilian technician workforce and offered no solutions to the problems we raised.

On March 25, 1987, I joined my colleague from Massachusetts, Congressman JOE MOAKLEY, in introducing legislation—H.R. 1808—to suspend the MEP for 2 years, pending receipt of a report by the Department of Defense on the effects of this program on readiness and benefits for civilian technicians.

Subsequently, on May 18, 1987, I offered an amendment—which was adopted—to the fiscal year 1988 Department of Defense authorization bill, which, in part, required a report from the General Accounting Office to the Committees on Armed Services, relative to the Military Education Program.

That report has been completed, Mr. Speaker, and will be released publicly in the near future. The report will show that training for civilian technicians under the MEP is three to five times more costly than similar training at the State schools already utilized by military personnel in the National Guard. In addition, the MEP has caused substantial morale problems among civilian technicians due to the long periods of time they must spend away from home.

Although I originally planned to offer an amendment to H.R. 4264 which would suspend the MEP entirely, I believe the alternative amendment, drafted with the help of the Armed Services Committee and subsequently approved by the House, offers a responsible approach to eliminating the problems caused by the MEP while ensuring that civilian technicians continue to be qualified in their military occupational specialty.

The adopted amendment will phase-out the Military Education Program requirement as comparable training in each military occupational specialty [MOS] becomes available at the National Guard State schools under the Reserve Component Noncommissioned Officers Education Program. The National Guard Bureau is currently developing new training programs for each MOS, to be implemented by the State schools. When a particular MOS package is developed, implemented by the State schools, and such implementation is approved by the Secretary of the Army, technicians requiring training in that MOS shall receive their training at the State schools instead of under the Military Education Program.

The General Accounting Office indicates that development of all MOS packages for use by the State schools should be completed by early 1989. The amendment requires a report to Congress from the Secretary of the Army by December 31, 1988, discussing the implementation of the new program for training at the State schools.

For technicians who must complete leadership training only, the amendment provides that such training shall be completed at the State schools without a waiting period for approval by the Secretary of the Army. This provision reflects the findings of GAO that primary leadership development courses offered at the State schools already are comparable with those offered under the MEP.

Finally, the amendment addresses training requirements during the period of transition from the MEP to the State schools by provid-

ing that a technician who has not received training through MEP, but is scheduled to do so before receiving a military promotion, shall, at his request, be administered the skill qualification test [SQT] for the appropriate MOS. If the technician passes the SQT, he may not be required to attend the MEP in order to receive a promotion and may not be reduced in military grade for failure to attend the MEP training. This transition provision ensures that technicians remain fully qualified in the military specialty before approved training becomes available through the state schools under the phase-out.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that we have finally been able to reach a responsible solution to the problems caused by the Military Education Program training requirement. Civilian technicians in the National Guard are a unique group of Federal employees, serving their country in a civilian and military status, who deserve our attention in Congress.

**HONOR JAMES WYLLIE**

**HON. JOHN HILER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. HILER. Mr. Speaker, it is with special pride that I rise today to honor Mr. James Wyllie, president of Nyloncraft, Inc., located in Mishawaka, IN; Loretta Jacobson, the director of Nyloncraft's Learning Center; and the many individuals serving on the learning center staff.

Several months ago, I nominated Nyloncraft for a child care award sponsored by the congressional caucus for women's issues. I am very pleased and excited to share with my colleagues that of the nearly 170 companies considered, Nyloncraft was chosen by the caucus to receive a "pioneer award." The company is being recognized for initiating and developing one of the most innovative employer-sponsored child care programs in the United States. Nyloncraft lies at the heart of the American dream and holds fast to the courage and entrepreneurial spirit of our Founding Fathers. Nyloncraft is a true pioneer, blazing a trail and lighting the way for those who follow.

Seven years ago, before child care was the issue of the day, Jim Wyllie, the president of Nyloncraft, recognized the dilemma young, working families faced in meeting child care needs and watched these difficulties erode the company's productivity and competitive position. Mr. Wyllie came up with an imaginative, never tried before plan. Acting with the understanding that child care is not just a mother's problem but a business issue as well, a firm commitment to helping families, and an eye to the future, Nyloncraft's Learning Center was born: the first 24-hour, on-site day care facility in the State of Indiana.

This Saturday, the learning center celebrates its seventh birthday. The center now includes a "latch-key program" for school age children which involves providing transportation to and from approximately 35 local schools each day. During the summer months, the learning center is expanded to accommodate a day camp program.

Before the child care center was in place, it was typical for each Nyloncraft job to turn over at least three times during the year at a cost of \$1,500 to \$2,000 to train each new employee. Last year, a mere 25 employees out of a total work force of 450 resigned from their jobs. Absenteeism has dropped to less than 3 percent.

But going beyond making good business sense to my way of thinking, Nyloncraft deserves recognition for contributing to the care and development of our most precious and most important resource—our children.

Over the past year, I have been actively involved with the issue of child care, and I have had the honor of working with a small group of my colleagues in developing comprehensive child care legislation which will responsibly answer the problems low and middle-income families face in finding affordable and available quality child care settings.

While the Federal Government has a responsibility to help find answers to the child care crisis, we need to be careful that the Government's role is not expanded to the point of telling parents which day care arrangement is best for their toddler. Nor should we go the way of creating unnecessary Federal bureaucracy.

What we need, and what I hope Congress will achieve, is a Federal policy that complements the response the private sector has already undertaken and motivates new solutions. We need to join hands, form a partnership, and work together. Nyloncraft's work epitomizes that idea of a joint venture. The private sector alone cannot be expected to solve the child care problem, neither can the Federal Government; but we, together, can and will.

It is often said our children are our future and our world. Likewise, we parents are the key for their tomorrows. I hold the highest admiration for Jim Wyllie's insight, and I am deeply impressed with the dedication of the learning center staff and the exceptional and outstanding level of care the center provides. Nyloncraft literally picked up the ball, and the bat, and everything that goes with it, and built from ground up a spectacular, educational child care program that today is a model and ideal for other companies throughout our Nation.

I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding Nyloncraft, and thanking the company for the service given to our community, the care given to our children, and the security which has been placed in the hearts and minds of so many parents.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I was participating in hearings Wednesday afternoon, May 4, by the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee during the House vote on rollcall No. 99. Dr. Bob Costello, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, was testifying on U.S. defense acquisition practices. I unintentionally missed the

vote as the result of confusion caused by the breakdown of the automatic voting system.

Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted "no" on the Dellums amendment.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL LOANS FOR STUDENTS

### HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there appears to be a serious problem in the Supplemental Loans for Students Program that could lead to a very significant increase in student loan defaults.

Supplemental loans to students [SLS] are authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965. Under this program, independent students—and in limited circumstances dependent students—may borrow up to \$4,000 per year. Repayment begins within 60 days although students need not pay the loan principal while they are in school, and interest payments during the in-school period may be accrued and capitalized. Students pay a market interest rate that is capped at 12 percent. This program was designed to provide independent students with the same access to educational credit as dependent students whose parents can borrow on their behalf through the Parent Loan [PLUS] Program.

The loan volume in the SLS Program has increased from about \$200 million in fiscal year 1986 to over \$500 million in fiscal year 1987. The volume in the program is projected to be \$1.8 billion in the current fiscal year, a spectacular growth of 900 percent in 2 years.

There is some anecdotal evidence and substantial suspicion that this boom in SLS volume is due in large measure to some unscrupulous schools directing students into the SLS Program rather than into the Guaranteed Student Loan [GSL] or Pell Grant Programs. The GSL Program charges students a lower interest rate and charges them no interest while they are in school. Both the GSL and the Pell grant are obviously more advantageous for the student, and the intent of Congress was that these programs would be used before there was any resort to SLS. Some schools are directing students into SLS because of three features of the program. First, under the SLS Program students in their first or second year can borrow up to \$4,000, while in the GSL Program the annual maximum is \$2,625. Second, the GSL Program requires that students have a determination of their eligibility for a Pell grant before receiving a GSL. This is not true of the SLS Program, which means that students can get a much quicker turn around on an SLS compared to a GSL, in some cases within 24 hours. Third, a GSL is paid to a student in several disbursements, while an SLS is paid in a single disbursement. In sum, under the SLS Program students are receiving as much as \$4,000 in a very short time in a single lump sum.

The fear is that even if these SLS borrowers default at the same rate as current GSL borrowers the default problem will significantly worsen. This will be the case because of the

higher loan maximum and the failure to offset borrowing with Pell grant aid. In addition, the single lump sum payment will also exacerbate the default problem. Most students who default have dropped out of their postsecondary educational program, and most of these drop outs occur early in the educational program. Thus, students are likely to be in default on a larger amount since they will have the entire SLS up front.

To avoid these problems, I introduced H.R. 4516 on May 3, 1988. This bill would simply require that the SLS be multiply disbursed to students and that there be a Pell grant determination prior to receiving an SLS. Thus, the conditions for receiving an SLS would be much more comparable to a GSL, and much of the temptation to direct students into SLS rather than GSL would be removed. Even if our suspicions about the cause of the growth in SLS volume prove groundless, requiring multiple disbursement and a Pell grant determination in the SLS Program is sound and prudent public policy.

It is very important that H.R. 4516 be enacted prior to July 1, 1988. Approximately 40 to 50 percent of the annual student loan volume occurs in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, July, August, and September. Therefore, if H.R. 4516 is enacted before July 1 as much as half of the projected \$1.8 billion in fiscal year 1988 SLS volume can be subject to these safeguards. This is likely to produce a substantial reduction in SLS volume and in defaults.

I would urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 4516. If you would like to cosponsor please contact Gloria Gray-Watson or Tom Wolanin at 225-6295.

#### NUCLEAR WEAPONS PRODUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1988

### HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I introduced this week H.R. 4508, the Nuclear Weapons Production Health and Safety Act of 1988. This bill would provide for independent environmental, health and safety regulation of Department of Energy [DOE] nuclear facilities, including the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant of Arvada, CO.

DOE is currently both the manufacturer of nuclear weapons and the regulator of its own activities. The Department needs to be subject to independent oversight and regulation to remove any possible conflict of interest. That's what this bill would do, by establishing the Nuclear Weapons Production Health and Safety Board, a new independent, regulatory agency.

The first important fact about the Board is that it would be regulatory. It would establish environmental, health and safety standards for DOE nuclear facilities, which DOE and its contractors would have to meet. This is a huge improvement over other legislative proposals that would set up a board with only advisory powers—only the authority to make recom-



recommendations that DOE could either accept or reject.

The second important fact about the Board is that it would be independent. Along with the other independent agencies—like the Federal Trade Commission—the Board would be able to issue administrative orders and, if necessary, to seek court orders to compel an executive department—in this case, DOE—to comply with its standards. There avoids the constitutional question about whether one conventional agency in the executive branch—like the Environmental Protection Agency—can take such a binding action with respect to another executive branch agency or department.

The major provisions of the bill include:

An independent, regulatory agency would be created in the executive branch, to be known as the Nuclear Weapons Production Health and Safety Board and to be composed of five members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The Board would establish standards for DOE nuclear facilities to ensure the protection of the environment and the health and safety of the public, DOE officers, employees and contractors.

The standards established by the Board would include occupational health and safety standards. Currently, DOE weapons plants are exempted from regulation by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

The standards established by the Board would include standards for the cleanup of radioactive materials previously released into the environment.

The standards established by the Board would include standards for location, design, construction and operation of DOE nuclear facilities.

The Board would have the authority to investigate any event at a DOE nuclear facility that may pose an actual or potential adverse effect on the environment or on the health or safety of the general public or people at the plant.

The Board would be required to maintain an onsite investigatory and review staff at each facility.

The Board would have the authority to review periodically the design and operation of existing DOE nuclear facilities. These investigations would include reviews of the transportation of nuclear materials, including nuclear wastes, to and from the DOE facilities.

If the Board determines that a DOE facility activity presents an imminent and substantial danger to the environment or the health and safety of the general public and individuals at the plant, the Board would have the authority to issue administrative orders directing the DOE to stop such activities. If the Secretary of Energy does not comply, the Board would have the power to take court action. The President may issue an exemption to the Board's administrative orders may be necessary to protect overriding national security interests. An exemption would be for a specified period of time, not to exceed 1 year.

The Board would be appropriated \$5 million a year for fiscal years 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993. Under a sunset provision included in the bill, the Board would cease to

exist in 6 years unless reauthorized by Congress.

The Board may delegate its authority to any State that has a capable program for regulating activities at DOE weapons plants, if the State program is compatible with the Board's program. Under such an agreement, the State would have the authority to regulate facilities to protect the environment and the health and safety of the public and individuals at the plant. The Board would have the authority to issue a grant to help the State fund its regulatory program.

Any new DOE nuclear facility would be required to receive a license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission before the facility begins operating. At this time, no DOE weapons facility has an NRC license.

The Clean Water Act would be amended so it applies to the discharge of weapons-related radioactive material as well as other water pollutants. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act would be amended to clarify that weapons-related radioactive wastes are subject to that act when intermingled with other hazardous wastes.

The Department of Energy's authority to study the health effects of radiation from DOE nuclear facilities would be transferred to the Centers for Disease Control.

**YESHIVA OHR ELCHONON-  
CHABAD DINNER HONORING  
MR. LOUIS KEMP**

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 13, 1988, hundreds of citizens of the Los Angeles area will participate in the 10th anniversary dinner of a distinguished educational institution, Yeshiva Ohr Elchonon-Chabad. The focus of attention at the dinner will be the esteemed honoree, Mr. Louis Kemp, of Pacific Palisades.

Despite Mr. Kemp's extensive business responsibilities and involvement with numerous philanthropic causes, Mr. Kemp has found the time, energy and resources to play a major role in the affairs of the Yeshiva. That role has included not only substantial, but also laborious efforts to involve other people in the work of supporting and sustaining this great center of education, religion and community outreach.

Mr. Kemp, a native of Duluth, MN, presides over one of the largest frozen fish operations in the United States. The Kemp business is involved in the processing, distribution, and exportation of fish from plants in Alaska, Canada, and Minnesota.

Mr. Kemp, an unassuming and humble individual, is often asked how he came to embrace so wholeheartedly the complex teachings and practices of Chassidic Judaism. He invariably answers that he had the good fortune, in a world filled with perplexing questions, to find a path to trustworthy answers. Mr. Kemp identifies that path as the way of the Torah. Mr. Kemp means by this, not only the written Hebrew scriptures, but also the

entire corpus of Talmudic, Halachic, and Esoteric writings of the sages up to, and including, those of our day. It is Mr. Kemp's hope that the students of the Yeshiva Ohr Elchonon-Chabad will derive from their rich program of sacred and secular studies the strength they will need for the challenges of an ever-more troubled world.

I wish to note that Yeshiva Ohr Elchonon-Chabad plays a central role in the Louis Kemp's personal and family life. His beloved daughter, Ilana, is a proud student of the Yeshiva.

As honoree of the dinner, to be held at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Louis Kemp will be designated recipient of the "Lampighter Award." This designation truly fits him, for he has done so much to dispel the darkness and confusion of our young people with the light of traditional Jewish teachings.

Also to be honored at the gala 10th anniversary dinner are the founders who rallied around Rabbi Simcha Wasserman, to found the original Yeshiva. The Yeshiva bore the name of the saintly Rabbi Elchonon Wasserman, Martyred by the Nazis. His union, 10 years ago with Chabad, brought together two revered streams of Jewish thought—that of Lithuanian scholasticism and Chassidic mysticism. The school has a remarkable array of programs, including an early childhood program, elementary and high school and advanced Hebraic studies at the college and post-graduate levels. The institution, headed by the reknowned scholar and author, Rabbi Ezra Schochet, is part of the worldwide network of Chabad schools. The schools, located in nearly a score of nations, are all under the personal guidance of the leader of the Chabad movement, the Lubavitcher movement Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson.

I ask the Speaker and all my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting Mr. Louis Kemp on the occasion of his receipt of the Lampighter Award of Yeshiva Ohr Elchonon-Chabad and extending wishes to him and his family for good health and continued participation, not only in the affairs of the Yeshiva, but in the vast array of worthy causes to which he is committed.

**DR. RONALD HORVATH—ONE OF  
AMERICA'S BEST COMMUNITY  
COLLEGE LEADERS**

**HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the University of Texas' Community College Leadership Program recently released a study listing the top 50 community college leaders in the Nation. Included among these transformational leaders is the fine president of Jefferson Community College [JCC] of Louisville and Jefferson County, KY, Dr. Ronald J. Horvath.

Those of us who know Dr. Horvath are certainly not surprised by this recent recognition. Since his arrival at JCC—one of the 14 community colleges in the University of Kentucky—in 1975, he has consistently earned

the respect of colleagues, faculty and students alike for his leadership and personality.

Dr. Horvath is completely involved in all facets of operations at JCC and the community in general. While Dr. Horvath steadfastly executes the normal duties of a school president, he also thrives in performing the little tasks that bring him closer to the students and faculty. For example, it is not uncommon to see Dr. Horvath working at the registration tables at the beginning of school each year, advising and meeting with the students.

Dr. Horvath is especially noted for his goal-setting methods which involve everyone at JCC in the decision making process. This system helps Dr. Horvath locate the weaknesses within each department and, subsequently, the information and basis with which to improve those areas of need.

Tangible results suggest that Dr. Horvath's goal-setting system is working. In 1985, JCC was ranked second in the Nation in another University of Texas Community College leadership study.

But the progress did not stop there. Last year, a goal to increase enrollment was overwhelmingly realized when the number of students at the JCC's two campuses rose by an average of 16 percent from 6,996 to 7,840. Also, through increased personal counseling and in-class involvement, JCC students' failure or withdrawal rate per semester has been reduced to 27 percent—well below the national average of 40 percent.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Horvath's dedication to the community college system, and in particular, the Jefferson Community College, is exemplary. He firmly believes in the opportunity for higher education for all those who so desire. I am sure I speak for all Louisvillians and Jefferson Countians when I say that we are indeed fortunate to have such an outstanding leader in our midst.

Again, I want to congratulate Dr. Horvath for being chosen as one the best community college leaders in the Nation, and wish him, his wife Gladys, and his two children Tim and Ann all the best in the days ahead.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, although business pertaining to my responsibilities on the Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee required my absence on Friday, April 29, 1988, had I been present I would have voted the following on legislation considered by the House on that day.

Approval of the Journal (rollcall No. 80) "yes."

En bloc amendments to H.R. 4264, defense authorization for fiscal year 1989 (rollcall No. 81) "yes."

Trafficant amendment to H.R. 4264 (rollcall No. 82) "yes."

Bryant amendment to H.R. 4264 (rollcall No. 83) "yes."

Robinson amendment to H.R. 4264 (rollcall No. 84) "yes."

McMillan amendment to H.R. 4264 (rollcall No. 85) "yes."

#### THE TESTIMONY OF HON. DONNA POPE, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT ON S. 1776

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit into the RECORD, the testimony of Hon. Donna Pope, Director of the Mint, who testified on behalf of S. 1776, a bill which calls for the redesign of U.S. coinage, before a hearing of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs on April 22, 1988.

As it is probably known S. 1776 is the identical Senate version of my bill, H.R. 3314. However, some of our colleagues have expressed their skepticism over the revenue enhancing aspect of H.R. 3314. This testimony by the Director of the Mint, reveals that indeed revenues will be raised from a change in the design of U.S. coinage. I urge my colleagues to read this testimony.

#### STATEMENT BY HON. DONNA POPE, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT INTRODUCTION

Good morning. The Treasury welcomes the opportunity to present comments on Senate Bill 1776. The movement to "modernize" United States coinage, which began over a year ago, has attracted great interest in the numismatic hobby. Given the considerable number of sponsors of this legislation, there is obviously interest here in the Senate. As presently drafted, the Treasury finds generally nothing objectionable to this legislation. However, we do have some concerns which I will address this morning and would request the Senate to consider some minor changes to the legislation.

#### GENERAL COMMENTS

Since its establishment in 1792, the Mint has successfully fulfilled the nation's demand for coinage. President Washington and his Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, both placed great importance on the establishment of the Mint and sound coinage. As a new nation just beginning to record its own history, it was decided that our new nation's coinage would depict allegorical designs of Liberty. It was believed that to depict a President would have been in the tradition of monarchy, and not fitting for a young democracy. This sentiment continued and for 115 years allegorical designs appeared on coins. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the rise of nationalism and the emergence of the United States as a great power began to have influence on coin design. Perhaps after recording a century of proud history, the country felt confident that it could depict that heritage on its coins. In 1909, beginning with the one cent coin and eventually including all coins, the nation stepped away from allegorical designs, replacing them with historical designs recognizing the contributions of great Presidents. The change in coin designs was, in large part, a populist initiative of President Theodore Roosevelt.

The designs of our current coins, except for the 1976 Bicentennial issues, have remained unchanged since the introduction of

the Kennedy Half-Dollar nearly twenty-five years ago. Over the course of this period, there has been a rapid growth in coin demand with production increasing from 2.8 billion to 14 billion coins a year.

As we approach the twenty-first century, there is again an initiative to change coin designs. The proponents, largely members of the numismatic community, cite the need to "modernize" coin designs, which they believe to have grown stagnant. Some have suggested contemporary themes for circulating coins. In our rapidly changing world, where technological marvels quickly become museum pieces, contemporary designs may not be desirable. For example, if contemporary designs had been adopted twenty-five years ago, coins depicting a Mercury Space Capsule or a revolutionary device known as the transistor, would certainly be dated in this era of space shuttles and microchips. Yet, the current Jefferson nickel design is as fitting today as it was when first introduced in 1938. The timeless property which marks existing coinage design should be carried forward on any new coin designs. Ample time will be needed to create coin designs that are distinguished by this important characteristic.

Consideration should be given to placing numeric designation on our coinage in lieu of alphabetic designations. For instance, the words "quarter dollar" on the quarter would be replaced with the number "25" and the number "10" would be more appropriate than the words "one dime". The United States is one of a handful of nations that does not denominate coinage with numeric designations.

#### IMPLEMENTATION

We believe it will be possible, over a six-year span, to implement new coin designs as prescribed in the legislation. Prior to the first design change, at least fifteen months of development time is needed. Three months are reserved for the selection of artwork—if an open competition is not contemplated—three months to develop the design from artwork to coin die, six months of crucial testing, and three months of production to mint an adequate inventory of the new coins.

Introduction of each new design should commence at the beginning of the calendar year—when designs are normally modified for the new date. A mid-year change is not recommended as it will increase numismatic speculation and place undue strain on our coin production capacity. The beginning of a new year also seems more fitting for the introduction of a new coin.

We would request that the legislation be amended to require the first coin to be issued at the beginning of the year fifteen months after enactment. If the legislation were enacted by October of this year, the first coins could be available on January 2, 1990.

Coins for circulation are minted by machine crafted dies which are fitted in multi-die or high speed stamping presses. To make optimal use of equipment, dies must have a long life. For example, a one-cent die will stamp 750,000-930,000 coins—the life of an obverse and reverse die is often different—before it is worn out. Over 27,000 one cent dies alone will be used for circulating coins this year, each costing approximately \$35. To operate efficiently and cost effectively, it will be necessary for a new coin design to achieve a long die life. Coin presses must be shut off to change a die; low die life will reduce coin production rates, in addition to



the die cost. The production of coin dies is a lengthy and expensive process. Once artwork is selected, clay and plaster models must be hand sculpted, the design must be reduced to a master hub, master dies are then prepared, and finally trial strike dies are produced. Finding the right combination of relief, crown and sharpness of detail on the dies is not an exact science. If the trial strike fails, this process must be repeated until successful.

After a successful trial strike, a larger number of dies are tested in a limited production run. If the die life is unacceptable, then the process may have to be repeated. Six months will be needed for this testing.

To minimize public confusion and prevent undue problems for merchants and bankers, the new coins would be distributed across the nation for release on a predetermined day. Three months of full scale production will prepare an adequate inventory for general release. To ensure that the public is adequately informed about the new coins, funding may be requested for a public information campaign.

If this legislation is enacted, we would propose to introduce the commemorative design on the quarter the first year; change the design of the half-dollar the second year; replace the commemorative design on the quarter with a new design the third year; change the nickel the fourth year; the dime the fifth year; and the penny would change in the sixth year.

Each of the six design changes is expected to cost approximately \$125,000 for engraving and production testing. In addition, an estimated \$7.1 million would be required to produce the additional coins needed over the six-year phase-in period.

#### COIN DEMAND/PRODUCTION CAPACITY

There are separate effects from the legislation's requirement of a two-year commemorative design and the long-term redesign of all coinage.

#### Bicentennial design

As stated earlier, the Mint would introduce the Constitution Bicentennial design on the quarter. The temporary change in the reverse design will add numismatic character to the quarter and eventually lead to large withdrawal of the coin. Research done in 1987 revealed an abnormal removal of the 1976 Bicentennial coins. Only 38 percent of the coins expected were present, based on normal attrition rates, due to the public pulling the coins out of the circulation pool because of their numismatic character.

Based on this experience, we estimate that in addition to the approximately 1.4 billion quarters needed in each of the years 1990 and 1991, an estimated 12 percent withdrawal of the new coin in the first and second years will necessitate an increase in production of 170 million quarters in each of the two years. Through 1995, 985 million quarters will be needed above normal demand due to the high attrition of this semi-numismatic coin.

#### Long-term design changes

The Mint anticipates a 6 percent withdrawal of the new design during the first year of a new circulating coin design change. After this initial withdrawal, there will not be significant demand for the redesigned coin, above normal requirements, until eight years after the change. At this time, from the experience with the "wheat" cent, the old coins will be pulled out of circulation in increasing volume and will necessitate increased production of the new design.

This estimate is based on a Research Triangle Institute analysis of the 1959 conversion from the "wheat" cent to the "memorial" cent, which did not reveal any preferential withdrawal of the "wheat" cent until the eighth year after the conversion. At that time, withdrawal began to accelerate dramatically.

If this legislation is enacted, a total of 2,015 billion coins, above normal demand, over the six-year period will be required. Existing coin production capacity, and planned equipment purchases and modifications will allow the Mint to meet coin demand through 1995 provided all other factors remain stable. Eight years after the redesign of the coinage, significant increases in demand could be expected, especially between the years 1998 and 2011.

#### REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS

Proponents of new coin designs have cited certain revenue enhancements that will accrue as a result of design changes. These cited enhancements are derived from predicted increases in the sale of numismatic sets and from predicted increased seigniorage. Seigniorage refers to the difference between the face value of a coin and its production costs. The latter a result of additional demand for coins caused by the design changes. Embellished revenue estimates as high as \$2.3 billion have been cited and some have looked to coin redesign as a panacea for budget deficits. Based on analyses of past demand patterns, we estimate \$224 million in additional seigniorage receipts will be generated in the first six years of the new designs and \$18 million in additional numismatic profits over the same period.

Seigniorage is often called the "profit" from coin production, and many have assumed that this profit is similar to the profit from the sale of numismatic products—when, in fact, it is quite different. Seigniorage is not an on-budget receipt and does not directly offset expenditures. Seigniorage in itself does not reduce the budget deficit. As an off-budget miscellaneous receipt, it is subtracted from the amount of the annual deficit to determine how much money must be borrowed from the capital markets. By decreasing the amounts which must be borrowed from the public, it reduces the interest which must be paid on these borrowings. The Treasury's Comptroller has estimated that for every \$100 million of seigniorage generated during 1987, \$5.9 million in interest costs were saved. Consequently, the \$224 million estimated increase in seigniorage over the first six years of the new designs would reduce budget outlays by about \$2.2 million per year.

The profits from increased sales of numismatic sets will result in new revenues to the Treasury. Last year, the Mint returned a profit of \$25 million from the sale of proof and uncirculated coin sets. Increased sales of numismatic coin sets are estimated to be about 500,000 sets in each of the years for which changes are made. An additional \$3 million annual profit can be expected. The legislation earmarks these funds for debt reduction. This specific provision is not necessary because these funds would be available to reduce Treasury borrowing anyway and would thus reduce the deficit in any given year.

#### CONCLUSION

This concludes my prepared remarks. I would like to take a moment and congratulate Commissioner of Fine Arts, Diane Wolf, on the campaign she has waged to galvanize

support for coin design changes. Many people think they cannot make a difference in government and so never make an attempt. Commissioner Wolf's success in aligning the coalition necessary to bring serious consideration to this matter is a testimony that even in our complex society, one person can make a difference. Thank you, I will be glad to answer any questions from the Committee.

### COMMEMORATING "TAX FREEDOM DAY"

#### HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, Labor Day is set aside each year to allow working Americans to celebrate the contributions they've made to our great country. And today, May 5, is the day they celebrate the end to Government confiscation of those contributions.

That's because today, according to the Tax Foundation, is "Tax Freedom Day." This is the day that the average American worker fulfills his/her Federal, State, and local obligation to the tax man if every dollar earned since January 1 is withheld by the Government.

Tax Freedom Day is increasingly becoming a day of mourning, not celebration. This year, it came 2 days later than in 1987, and it is later than the previous record set in 1981. The average worker now pays a whopping 34.5 percent in taxes. Worse yet, the Federal Government is responsible for all of this increase.

The main culprit was the Tax Reform Act of 1986. As millions of taxpayers found out this year, there was an increase, not a reduction, in the overall tax burden. In addition, last year's reconciliation bill and continuing resolution increased Federal taxes by another \$11.5 billion. These tax increases have not been accompanied by a subsequent reduction in the Federal deficit.

President Grover Cleveland once said of excessive taxes: " \* \* \* such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of free government." The Reagan tax cuts have been completely reversed, and there appears to be no end in sight to this "ruthless extortion."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a recent press release from the Tax Foundation declaring May 5 as "Tax Freedom Day." It provides a specific breakdown of the growing tax burden facing working Americans. I hope my colleague will come to recognize the significance of Tax Freedom Day, and join me in reversing this siege on the American worker.

The press release follows:

#### TAX FREEDOM DAY IS MAY 5

(Graphs and charts mentioned in article not reproducible in the RECORD.)

WASHINGTON, DC, April 15, 1988.—The bad news is that Tax Freedom Day 1988 is May 5. The worse news is that, although Tax Freedom Day last year was May 4th, this year's date is two days later than 1987 because 1988 is leap year.

## TAX FREEDOM DAY

Economists at the Tax Foundation announced today that the average American would work from January 1 through May 4 to furnish Federal, state and local tax collectors with the funds to pay all taxes, if every cent earned from the first of the year went for taxes. On May 5, Americans finally start working for themselves.

Put another way, it will take 126 days to satisfy the man this year, two days longer than were required last year. This way of expressing the tax load is calculated on the assumption that, sooner or later, the American "worker" ultimately pays the total tax burden—including business taxes which are passed on to individuals—in his or her capacity as an employee, proprietor, or investor.

Uncle Sam did it, counsel economists at the Washington-based tax watchdog organization. Increases in the corporate income tax passed in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (TRA86) are continuing to kick in; the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 has loaded an estimated \$9.1 billion on taxpayers; a large increase in social insurance taxes has taken hold; and the Continuing Resolution for 1988 increased Federal receipts an estimated \$2.4 billion this year, taking an additional \$1 billion from individual income taxes alone. Combined, the '87 Reconciliation Act and the '88 Continuing Resolution have boosted the 1988 Federal take by \$11.5 billion, say Foundation economists.

## TAX FREEDOM DAY AND TAX BITE IN 8-HOUR DAY

Year	Tax freedom day	Tax bite in 8-hour day (hours minutes)		
		Total	Federal	State and local
1955	April 9	2:09	1:34	0:35
1956	April 11	2:13	1:37	0:36
1957	April 13	2:14	1:37	0:37
1958	April 10	2:12	1:32	0:40
1959	April 14	2:16	1:36	0:40
1960	April 17	2:22	1:40	0:42
1961	April 18	2:22	1:38	0:44
1962	April 18	2:21	1:38	0:43
1963	April 19	2:23	1:39	0:44
1964	April 15	2:18	1:33	0:45
1965	April 15	2:17	1:33	0:44
1966	April 18	2:21	1:36	0:45
1967	April 20	2:24	1:37	0:47
1968	April 25	2:32	1:39	0:53
1969	May 1	2:38	1:48	0:50
1970	April 28	2:34	1:40	0:54
1971	April 25	2:31	1:36	0:55
1972	April 29	2:36	1:39	0:57
1973	April 29	2:36	1:41	0:55
1974	May 3	2:41	1:45	0:56
1975	April 28	2:35	1:38	0:57
1976	May 1	2:40	1:42	0:58
1977	May 3	2:41	1:43	0:58
1978	May 3	2:41	1:45	0:56
1979	May 3	2:41	1:48	0:53
1980	May 1	2:39	1:48	0:51
1981	May 4	2:43	1:52	0:51
1982	May 3	2:41	1:48	0:53
1983	April 30	2:38	1:43	0:55
1984	April 28	2:36	1:42	0:54
1985	April 30	2:38	1:44	0:54
1986	April 30	2:38	1:43	0:55
1987	May 4	2:43	1:48	0:55
1988	May 5	2:45	1:50	0:55

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; and Tax Foundation computations.

The U.S. taxpayer has now lost all the ground gained through the major cuts of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (ERTA). Since ERTA, large revenue raisers in 1982, 1983, and 1984, plus the 1987 omnibus bill and the 1988 continuing resolution, have lopped off big chunks of the '81 cuts and social security hikes have made further inroads, until, like the Cheshire Cat in "Alice in Wonderland," nothing remains but the smile.

State/local taxes will continue to increase in 1988, but not faster than the economy as they did over the previous six years. Also, the states receive an ongoing windfall as the effects of TRA86 continue to make state levies generally more progressive. Although some states changed their laws to avoid such windfalls, others opted to keep revenue gains, and they will rake in an estimated \$1.1 billion extra this year.

## TAX BITE FROM THE 8-HOUR DAY

Another perspective on the tax burden is revealed by the tax bite in the typical worker's 8-hour day. In 1988, that worker will spend 2 hours and 45 minutes on the job for the tax collector, two minutes more than in 1987, and the largest tax bite since U.S. tax statistics began to be recorded early in this century. Of that period, 1 hour 50 minutes goes to Washington, and 55 minutes go to states and municipalities, say economists at the Foundation.

As the accompanying table shows, the extra allocation for the two minute tax boost comes from the "Food and Tobacco" and "Clothing" categories, which lost 2 minutes and 1 minute, respectively, while the "All Other" category (personal care, personal business, private education, religious and welfare activities, net foreign travel, and net savings) will require an additional minute's labor.

In sum, what the average consumer managed to save on the price of clothes, food and smokes, was gobbled up by the tax collector.

The Tax Foundation is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research and public education organization founded in 1937 to monitor tax and fiscal activities at all levels of government. Its purpose is summed up in the motto: "Toward Better Government Through Citizen Understanding."

## "TAX BITE IN 8-HOUR DAY" 1987-88

	Hours minutes—	
	1987	1988
Total taxes	2:43	2:45
Federal	1:48	1:50
State and local	:55	:55
Personal consumption expenditures	5:17	5:15
Housing and household operations	1:24	1:24
Food and tobacco	:58	:56
Transportation	:40	:40
Medical care	:39	:39
Clothing	:23	:22
Recreation	:21	:21
All other	:52	:53
8-hour day	8:00	8:00

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT  
GLEN BURNIE, MD

## HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, 1988 marks the centennial celebration of Glen Burnie, MD. Glen Burnie, a suburb of Baltimore, is both a new and expanding town, as well as a community with many traditions.

The Curtis Creek Mining, Furnace, and Manufacturing Co., Incorporated in 1854 by William Wilkens Glen, acquired several thousand acres of land in northern Anne Arundel County. This included the future site of Glen Burnie. After the death of William Wilkins

Glen, the family business was managed by John Glen. Assisted by his son, John "Jack" Glen, and his nephew, John Mark Glen, the subdivision of "Glenburnie" was platted in 1889. The "Glenburnie" Post Office was established in 1888. Postmaster Louis J. Dealba changed the name to Glen Burnie in 1930.

The development of Glen Burnie was greatly aided by some early settlers. William K. Kuethe was appointed by the Glen family to sell real estate in the new town. He was instrumental in the initial development of Glen Burnie as a town. He began the first general store, became the postmaster, provided the first public park and library, and founded the Glen Burnie Savings and Loan Association.

Other men who were instrumental in the early settlement of Glen Burnie included Dr. Thomas H. Brayshaw and Albert Hamlen. Dr. Thomas H. Brayshaw, the first doctor to practice in Glen Burnie was instrumental in establishing St. Alban's, the first church in Glen Burnie. Albert Hamlen, along with Dr. Brayshaw, is credited with starting the Glen Burnie Improvement Association. The improvement association held the first Glen Burnie carnival in 1908 in order to raise funds to build the first sidewalks. The carnival is a community tradition that continues today.

Glen Burnie was at the forefront in providing education to its residents. Glen Burnie, along with Annapolis, was the only community in Anne Arundel County to have a brick school that was not a one-room school. The First Avenue Elementary School, built in 1889, is still in use today as a beautician school. Richard Henry Lee Elementary School, still in use today, was built in 1923. The first class graduated from Glen Burnie High School in 1926.

During the 1920's Glen Burnie began to develop quickly. The Glen Burnie Volunteer Fire Co. was established in 1922. The Johnson Lumber Co. moved to the area in the 1920's. The Glen Burnie Ice Co., established in 1922, still sells crushed and block ice today. The Downs-Riley Motor Co., was built in 1925 and Crain Highway was opened in 1927.

During the 1950's and 1960's, another business boom came to Glen Burnie. Many familiar businesses expanded and thrived. In 1958, Harundale Mall, the first enclosed mall in the country was opened. A second mall, the Glen Burnie Mall was completed in 1962. The North Arundel Hospital, licensed for 107 beds, opened in 1965.

Glen Burnie has evolved from a Small town with only one business, the Curtis Creek Mining, Furnace and Manufacturing Co., to a city with a large business community. Glen Burnie is the home of thriving business such as Cardinal Industries, the largest modular housing manufacturer in the United States, as well as many family businesses such as H&M Wagner and Sons.

Even more than the success of its business community, Glen Burnie is known for what it gives back to the community. Events such as the Glen Burnie Carnival unite Glen Burnie into one community that cares. Glen Burnie is more than a place to live and work, it is a place to raise a family.

Over the past 100 years, Glen Burnie has evolved from a small town into a thriving city. Today, the area is still growing and expanding.



Due to the efforts of the community, Glen Burnie is undergoing an extensive urban renewal. While the area is expanding, Glen Burnie has retained much of its small town traditions and charm. I am very proud to represent Glen Burnie in the U.S. Congress and I look forward to being a part of Glen Burnie's future.

**A TRIBUTE TO MOST REV.  
WALTER F. SULLIVAN AND MR.  
NATHANIEL KRUMBEIN**

**HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to bring to my colleagues' attention the extraordinary work of two gentlemen from my district who are being honored for their work for religious tolerance, religious freedom, and a better understanding among people of all faiths.

Most Rev. Walter F. Sullivan and Mr. Nathaniel Krumbein have been selected by the National Anti-Defamation League to receive the Distinguished Community Service Award. These men are the first Virginians ever to be honored with this prestigious award.

Bishop Sullivan has long been a leader, not only in his Diocese of Richmond, but throughout the State in advocating the strengthening of interfaith relations, particularly between Catholics and Jews. This year, Bishop Sullivan held an interfaith service at the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart in memory of those who died in the Holocaust. More than 500 people of various denominations attended this memorial service which was presided over by priests, rabbis, and ministers from several Christian faiths. At the conclusion of this service, Bishop Sullivan dedicated a statue, which stands on the cathedral grounds, dedicated to the memory of the Holocaust victims.

Mr. Nathaniel Krumbein, an equally dedicated leader in the effort to improve interfaith relations, will likewise be honored with the Distinguished Service Award. Mr. Krumbein served for 8 years as the chairman of the Virginia Anti-Defamation League—longer than anyone else has ever held that post. In recognition of his work and leadership in that position, he has been named an honorary lifetime commissioner of the National Anti-Defamation League—an honor reserved for very few. Mr. Krumbein has also been honored by his fraternity, Alpha Epsilon Pi, in recognition of his years of dedicated service to the community by awarding him the Order of the Eagle—the highest honor awarded by Alpha Epsilon Pi.

Mr. Speaker, both of these men represent the best that our community and our country have to offer. I am pleased that they are being recognized for their outstanding contributions to society and I am proud to join those who today are honoring Bishop Walter Sullivan and Mr. Nathaniel Krumbein.

**SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO OUR  
MOTHERS**

**HON. SIDNEY R. YATES**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, each year at this time we pay special tribute to our mothers with such things as bouquets of flowers, boxes of candy, and declarations of our love for them. This year however, Congress has the distinct opportunity to honor parents across America with something that will last long after the flowers have wilted and the candy is gone. H.R. 925, the Family and Medical Leave Act is that something.

These days we hear much concern expressed over the decline of the American family. Yet this basic and essential element of the American social fabric continues to deteriorate. More and more kids are being raised in broken homes or in households where both parents are forced to work. And while the forces of the job market have become dominant in our society, the needs of the family continue to decrease in importance. The workers' productivity has become top priority while the personal needs of those same workers have not been adequately addressed. It has gotten to the point where, in times of critical family illness, even the most efficient and productive employees are often forced to decide between caring for themselves or their families, and leaving their jobs.

For too long now, this great American tragedy of the declining family has been allowed to continue. We have not been responsive to the needs of career-oriented parents who decide to have children just as we have overlooked the necessity of providing employees some measure of job security when they are forced to take extended leave to care for a seriously ill family member or attend to their own serious health condition. The Family and Medical Leave Act addresses these problems and provides hope that the social and economic trends which have been destroying our families can be reversed.

The Family and Medical Leave Act is not a free ticket to unlimited unpaid work leave. It is a limited and long overdue response to a complex problem. I think we all know that one piece of legislation cannot save the struggling American family unit. It would be ridiculous to think that it could. But it is not ridiculous to hope that the passage of H.R. 925 will signal a reordering of priorities by this body to stem the tide that has disintegrated the American family. And it is not ridiculous to hope that this bill might instill some small measure of hope into the living rooms of our Nation that the family can and will be a viable and integral part of our Nation's future.

To the present and future mothers of America, I would like to extend my best wishes for a happy Mother's Day along with the hope that the passage of H.R. 925 and our continued efforts here in the House will contribute to the strengthening of America's families and ultimately to a stronger America.

**ILLINOIS SCHOOL TO BE DEDICATED TO MARIAM MORGAN BOECKER**

**HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, on May 16, the Naper School in DuPage County, IL, will be dedicated to a woman who has given 35 years of her life to the teaching of our young people. Although Mariam Morgan Boecker retired from teaching in 1972, she remains an inspiration to those she taught. This honor is a fine tribute to a woman who has dedicated a large part of her life to teaching others.

An article in a local DuPage County newspaper, the Naperville Sun, recounts Mrs. Boecker's teaching career and civic commitments. A copy of the article follows:

**FORMER TEACHER REFLECTS UPON NAPER SCHOOLS**

With 35 years of teaching experience behind her, Mariam Morgan Boecker feels comfortable giving advice to prospective elementary school teachers: "Try first grade, first. You'll love it!" she says.

A native of Elroy, Wisc., the former Mariam Morgan attended Plattville (Wisc.) State Normal University and taught in Wisconsin for a year before her 1925 arrival in Naperville.

She and Martin Kline, who taught manual arts at the high school for years, were recruited by then-Superintendent of Schools Harry O. Waterman.

Mrs. Boecker was assigned to teach first grade at the "old Ellsworth" school, which had served the east side of Naperville since 1879.

Serving the west side of town was Naper School, which had begun as a private academy in 1852. Both structures were long past their heyday, and the facilities were limited. Also, both buildings were without gymnasiums and facilities for art and music instruction.

Mrs. Boecker received a first-year salary of \$1,000—she taught a class of 48 students—with an extra \$50 tossed in for her year of experience teaching in a country school.

Eventually, help arrived in the form of an assistant—a college girl—but there were no specialists to assist children who had learning disabilities or handicaps.

In October, 1927, shortly after Ralph Beebe replaced Waterman as superintendent, voters finally agreed it was time to replace the old schools.

Construction began, and what are now Naper and Ellsworth schools were completed in 1928-29.

"At that time and through the war years," said Mrs. Boecker, "the (City's) east side was supposedly a white-collar community, and the west side was the blue collar area. We were told we could expect differences in standards concerning discipline and learning achievement, but I never noticed any—and I taught in both schools."

Because married women were not allowed to teach in those days, Mrs. Boecker first married Paul Herman Boecker in 1930, then concentrated on home and family.

But she did some substitute teaching while rearing Bud, her son.

Bud is the first fire chief of the Lisle/Woodridge Fire District. Mrs. Boecker's daughter, Ann, is secretary for Boughton Materials Company.

Mrs. Boecker returned as a first-grade teacher at Ellsworth in 1943, but two years later she took her instruction to Naper School, where her first class consisted of 20, second-grade boys.

The following fall, she taught fifth grade for a couple of months before moving back to the first-grade level.

During this period of movement, Paul Boecker was, too, associated with the school district, serving for a time as treasurer for the Board. He was also a cashier at the Naperville National Bank (now Naper Bank) until his death in 1949.

The war was a catalyst for many changes in Naperville. School enrollment skyrocketed.

At one point, Mrs. Boecker's sister-in-law, Stella Larson Boecker, had 51 first-graders in her classroom at Naper. Kindergarten classes were moved to a church. During the war years, Mrs. Boecker had several children from displaced families in her classrooms.

One year, Mrs. Boecker became, quite literally, an English teacher. During this period she had—in one class—a German girl, a Japanese boy and a Mexican girl. None of whom knew a word of English, at first.

"We didn't have any experts in teaching English as a second language in those days," said Mrs. Boecker, "but the (other) children helped them learn."

Post-war Naperville saw the beginning of a long period of rapid growth: subdivisions sprouted and school enrollments soared. A new high school building was erected, in 1950, on Aurora avenue in 1950.

In 1963, when Lincoln Junior High was newly built and Elmwood Elementary School was under construction, Mrs. Boecker was transferred, for a short time, to the junior high school that housed first through eighth grades.

There, she taught first graders for two years before returning to Naper School, where she remained until her retirement in 1972.

"I loved teaching," said Mrs. Boecker. "I would rather teach than eat and sleep in those days. Even as a child, I liked to play teacher. First grade was an especially exciting level because you would begin with students who had no skills, and end with children who were able to read and write."

Last year, Mrs. Boecker was honored at the 50th reunion of the Naperville Community High School Class of 1937. Among those in attendance were 18 alumni who had been in her first class of Naperville first graders.

"They were surprised at how much I remembered about them," she said. "I even recognized all but two right away."

That she remembers so well, she said, is a testament to a journal she has kept through the years. The record of the cute and amusing happenings witnessed and comments heard in her classes has kept the memories alive, Mrs. Boecker contended.

After her retirement, Mrs. Boecker volunteered for 12 years at Little Friends, Inc. She especially enjoyed helping with the six-month to 3-year-old children in her daughter-in-law Sonja's class there.

Mrs. Boecker is active in the Naperville retired teachers association, the Delta Kappa Gamma Society for DuPage Educators, Eastern Star, and a philanthropic organization that awards scholarships to deserving

students and helps support colleges and retirement homes.

## A MATTER OF EQUITY

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, before the defense authorization debate is over and the bill voted on, I should like to draw our attention to a provision in the DOD authorization that bars the use of DOD funds for abortions for military personnel and their dependents except in cases of life endangerment of the mother. This restriction has been imposed on military personnel and their dependents since 1979; and, though there will be no debate about it this year, I want to state for the RECORD once again that this provision is as wrong and misguided now as it was 9 years ago when it first reared its ugly head.

In 1972 the Supreme Court ruled that the constitutional right to privacy is "broad enough to encompass the decision of a woman whether or not to terminate her pregnancy." But for the men and women in the military who are serving our country, a different set of rules apply. A person with private health insurance coverage or a person with substantial income can make this personal decision. But a person who is poor or whose health insurance is subject to Government control, as in the case of military personnel, is unable to exercise the same constitutional right. This policy is neither wise nor just, and I would ask my colleagues to reflect on the cruel hardship that such restrictions place on the people who are serving their country.

I am submitting for the RECORD an afterword, written by the Right Rev. Paul Moore, Episcopal bishop of New York, to a document published in 1980 by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, entitled "Safe and Legal: Ten years' Experience with Legal Abortion in New York State." This study examined the impact of legal abortion on the health of individuals and families and concluded that the benefits of legal abortion are enormous. Reverend Moore eloquently addresses the issue of denying Federal funds for abortions and convincingly makes the argument that the right to terminate an unwanted pregnancy is not exclusively for the wealthy.

### ABORTIONS IN NEW YORK STATE—A MORAL DECISION—A HUMAN SERVICE

(By the Right Rev. Paul Moore)

The facts presented in this book show how prescient the Supreme Court majority was in indicating that the Hyde Amendment, which cut off federal payments for virtually all abortions for poor women, is neither provident nor wise social policy. These facts also demonstrate how unfortunate that decision was in confirming the right of Congress to withhold such funding and, in effect, to force scores of thousands of poor and dependent women to have births that they conscientiously seek to avoid.

A decade of experience with legal abortion in New York—including public funding of abortions for women too poor to pay for the procedure themselves—has shown the incal-

culable (and, as this book has shown, the calculable) health and social benefits legal abortion has bestowed on all New Yorkers—and on the society at large.

The decision about whether or not to obtain an abortion to terminate an unwanted pregnancy is always a serious one. I believe that New York State women, and Americans generally, have made that decision responsibly, in light of their own religious and moral beliefs and of the objective circumstances that exist. Poor women—and poor women alone—have been cruelly singled out by Congress to be denied the opportunity to make that decision.

It is bitterly ironic that most of the members of Congress who voted for the Hyde Amendment have also opposed extending welfare and health benefits to poor mothers and their children. The decision of New York's Catholic governor, himself personally opposed to abortion, to veto legislative attempts to inflict the brutal choice offered by the Hyde Amendment on New York's poor women is a tribute to his fairmindedness, and is in harmony with New York's traditional liberal and humane public policies.

The commitment of New York State to keeping abortion safe and legal has been evident from the moment the law was liberalized early in 1970. As a result of timely planning for the provision of abortion services by New York hospital and health authorities, when the new legislation went into effect three months later there were a variety of public and private facilities ready to perform abortions safely and promptly. Despite the large numbers of women who came to New York from other states where restrictive abortion laws were still in effect, the prediction that New York's health facilities would be swamped, abortions botched and levels of morbidity and mortality increased proved wrong. Indeed, New York has, over the decade, set an enviable record of safety as well as of consideration in dealing with women who have made the difficult decision to terminate an unwanted pregnancy by abortion—a record that can be (and has been) a model for other states.

We have seen in this book how the availability of legal abortion services has had a profound impact on the lives of residents of New York State:

Illegal abortion—to which many thousands of New York women had turned in desperation before 1970, with resultant injury, illness, disability and even death to significant numbers, and humiliation to nearly all—has virtually been wiped out.

Safety of the procedure has improved as abortions have been performed earlier in pregnancy using the most appropriate techniques.

Legal abortion has helped speed the decline in maternal and infant mortality by giving young teenagers, older women and women with serious medical problems the opportunity to terminate pregnancies that could seriously endanger their lives or health if carried to term.

Combined with prenatal diagnosis, abortion has given couples with reason to fear serious genetic disorders the opportunity to have healthy, normal children whereas, previously, many of them would have feared to have children at all.

Abortion has helped reduce high birthrates among teenagers, for whom childbirth carries a host of serious adverse health and social consequences.



It has helped stem the rise in out-of-wedlock births, not only among teenagers, but among adult women as well.

That decline has reduced sharply the number of babies and their teenage mothers placed in foster homes and institutions.

Because of the availability of legal abortion to back up contraception, the overwhelming majority of the 2.5 million babies born to New York State women during the 1970s have been planned, wanted and welcomed.

Poor and minority women and teenagers, because they are at relatively greater risk of having unwanted pregnancies than other women, and are likely to suffer more from unwanted births, have benefited particularly from New York's fair abortion policies.

New York's policy of paying for abortions for indigent women eligible for Medicaid has benefited not only the poor pregnant women involved, but all poor people. This is because the \$32-113 million in public funds that would have to be paid if those unwanted pregnancies were brought to term would have to come out of the scarce public funds earmarked for health and welfare services for the poor.

The increased availability of abortion has not led to carelessness in use of contraception. Indeed, there is convincing evidence that New Yorkers of all ages and economic and ethnic groups have improved their use of contraception over the decade.

The fact that the great majority of New York State residents, including a majority of Catholics, Protestants and Jews, believe that a woman should have the right to decide whether and when to have children, "even if that means having an abortion," indicates clearly how the people who have lived under New York's liberal abortion policies for the past decade feel about those policies.

Much has been said on all sides about the morality of abortion. Those who oppose legal abortion seem to assume that they are the only ones who have thought about this question. For my part, I am certain that no one has given greater consideration to this issue than the more than one million women in New York State and the eight million women throughout the country who have obtained legal abortions over the past decade.

I know from my own experience in counseling women that few if any women make the decision casually to terminate an unwanted pregnancy. When that decision is made in favor of abortion, it can be as thoughtful and as moral as the decision in favor of childbirth.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1973 that it was unconstitutional to legislate morality in the manner of when and whether to have children. The right to use contraception and to obtain an abortion has been secured for married and unmarried women, for teenagers as well as adults, for everyone, in fact, except the poor.

How long will it be before the rest of the country joins New York and the handful of other states that have refused to make that cruel exception, that have insisted that basic human rights—like the right to have wanted children—are not reserved for those who can afford to exercise them?

## VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. DANIEL K. AKAKA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a speech prepared by one of my constituents, Richard P. Guillory, Jr. This fine speech was the winning entry from the State of Hawaii in the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW] Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program.

The VFW has sponsored the Voice of Democracy Program since 1961. During the past 28 years, over 6 million students have participated in this worthwhile program, and more than \$6 million in awards have been presented to deserving students. This past year alone saw more than one-quarter million students participating from over 6,000 schools. I commend the VFW for conducting the Voice of Democracy Program and helping students extend their education through this scholarship program.

I am especially proud that the VFW has chosen a resident of the Second Congressional District as Hawaii's winning entry this year. I am certain you will agree that Richard Guillory's speech is an excellent representation of this year's theme, "America's Liberty—Our Heritage".

### AMERICA'S LIBERTY—OUR HERITAGE

When I was in 1st Grade, I said the Pledge of Allegiance. I put my hand over where I thought my heart was, recited it, and firmly believed that I knew exactly what I was saying. "... with Liberty and Justice for all." "Justice," was the easy part; I thought I knew that. Later, I looked up "Liberty" in a dictionary, and figured that it was just a fancy word for freedom. I reckoned that since I had grown up in the United States (and especially since I had grown up on military bases), I had to have known what "liberty" was.

I'm older now, and I feel I have a much better grasp of what liberty is. I see liberty as freedom, plus a little wisdom; because freedom without discretion is senseless. Although laws are made to protect the freedom of others, knowing what I can do with my own freedom is as necessary to me as a sextant is to a ship's captain at sea. Few could deny the fact that our whole Constitution is based on the idea of liberty; our forefathers saw liberty as the secret to happiness. It makes perfect sense—doing something because you know that it's right.

Recently, I applied for one of the U.S. military academies. I'd be kidding you if I said it was easy, but I think the harder part came before I applied. Signing that paper would mean that I would be willing to give my life for my country in a combat situation. For anyone, especially a 17-year-old, that's a pretty far-reaching commitment. What I thought about was the first American soldiers, the revolutionary soldiers. They were willing to give their lives in the pursuit of liberty. Would I be willing to give my life to protect that liberty? Searching for an answer to this, I remembered reading a book, called *The Soviet System*. In it, I was amazed at something I read. Soviet children of my age—in high school—are tested and evaluated as to which job suits them most. What really got to me is that this de-

cision is enforced by law with few exceptions. A personal goal I have is to be an engineer. I have pretty average grades and I do well on exams, but I'm not sure I could be evaluated as "engineer" with the Soviet test.

After thinking about this, I came to the conclusion that without the liberty I enjoy in America, life would be very unfulfilling, and certainly frustrating. And, if it did come down to being possibly killed for defending what I believe in, I would accept it.

Thomas Edison said that his inventions were 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration. I apply that to my life and say that if I really work for something I believe in, then I can get it. Whatever I may believe in, I can do in America, because of liberty.

If it weren't for liberty, my outlook on life, my opportunities, and my future itself, would be significantly limited. I would, in effect, have little or no freedom and little or no happiness.

## A NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, on this day, May 5, this Nation is to acknowledge a National Day of Prayer. The official sanction for this present occasion was established back in 1952 by a joint resolution of Congress. This occasion, however, has historically received a higher sanction than that given by Congress, a divine sanction.

A nation in prayer has traditionally given this great Republic of ours the efficacy required to sustain it. A National Day of Prayer should be more than a mere commemorative occasion, it should be the spiritual sustenance that sets America apart from the rest of the world, the difference between freedom under God or slavery under the rule of men.

Mr. Speaker, I will not hesitate to say that the constant and righteous prayers of the citizens of this Nation are a prerequisite to our national prosperity and success. In his first inaugural address, President George Washington stated, "No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than those of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency."

The religious sentiments of our Founding Fathers can be hardly denied. James Madison wrote in *The Federalist*, No. 37, that, "It is impossible for the man of pious reflection not to perceive in it a finger of that Almighty hand which has been so frequently and signally extended to our relief in the critical stage of the revolution."

And the second President of the United States, John Adams, expressed that, "Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other." All Members of Congress would do well to reflect on that statement.

But far from getting down on bended knee this Nation as a whole has failed its God. While Congress and the Supreme Court begin each day with a word of prayer, the only public offering given to the people is a 1-day recognition of our Nation's spiritual roots. We now live in the day and age of secular humanism where civil libertarians and amoral civil eunuchs roam the Halls of Congress and the countryside seeking out religious life for its ultimate destruction.

We no longer as a nation pair morality and good character with human life. Because our current elders have rejected the morality of our Founding Fathers the rising generation is confused and holds their fathers in contempt. Murderous abortions are now a form of birth control and other forms of birth control are mere techniques allowing heightened sexual pleasure. A job is now considered a birthright along with a government relief check and the entrepreneurial spirit so hailed at the birth of America now manifests itself as hustling drugs or selling sex.

Mr. Speaker, if this Nation is to have efficacy on this National Day of Prayer we must live the Judeo-Christian principles which underlie such an event. People generally get the kind of government they deserve. If we are to seek the help of a higher authority we will most necessarily have to live a higher law as our Founding Fathers recognized. This law means that our Nation's citizenry will not seek to receive what we have not earned by our own labor. It means we will remember that government owes us nothing. It means we will keep the laws of the land and seek to make wise laws the norm.

Mr. Speaker, it means we will look to God as our lawgiver and the source of our liberty. I pray that all of my colleagues and all of America will heed this counsel. I pray we will all remember the Source of our livelihood on this National Day of Prayer.

#### NATIONAL NURSES' DAY: PROUD TO CARE

#### HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the most important professions in this country, nursing. This Friday, May 6, has been designated "National Nurses' Day." It is an opportunity for all Americans to recognize the contribution that nurses make to the health and well-being of this country.

The theme of this year's National Nurses' Day is "Proud to Care." I believe it is a most appropriate theme. Anyone who spends any time in a hospital knows that it is nurses who provide the day to day personal care essential to the physical and mental health of patients. Nurses justifiably take pride in their ability to put a human face on the often intimidating practice of modern health care.

There is, however, more to being a nurse than just the dispensing of comfort. Health care grows increasingly more complex every year. Nurses are informed and committed par-

ticipants in this effort. Their training and experience assure that they are active partners in all fields of medicine. We should remember that it was through the efforts of a nurse, Florence Nightingale, that sanitary conditions in hospitals improved. These improvements produced a significant decrease in hospital mortality rates. The history of medicine is filled with similar improvements brought about by the knowledge and understanding of nurses.

Currently there is a serious shortage of nurses throughout the country. The work done by nurses is too important to allow this situation to continue. There is much the country can do to rectify this crisis. I am a cosponsor of legislation that will establish programs to increase the number of professional nurses. But part of the solution must be an increased recognition of the enormous importance of nursing. I believe "National Nurse's Day" is a first step to increasing public awareness. Nurses are proud to care and it should be clear that America is very proud of its nurses.

#### CHANGING ASSET FORMULA ESSENTIAL TO HELPING FAMILIES PAY COLLEGE COSTS

#### HON. E. THOMAS COLEMAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, given the steadily rising costs of attending college and the current exclusion from eligibility of most middle-income families from Federal financial aid programs, many families are increasingly unable to pay tuition and fees, now averaging above \$8,000 per year for 4-year public and private colleges and universities.

Congress must reconsider financial aid policy which, in effect, denies access to Federal grants and loans for many middle-income families because family assets—homes, farms, and small businesses—are included by current law in the calculation of how much a family can contribute to the cost of attending college.

In the best of circumstances, families must make tough decisions about financing a college education, balancing the ability to attend a particular college or university with the need to sell or mortgage family assets. Such decisions are made more difficult by the greatly appreciated value of homes throughout the country and by conditions in agricultural areas, such as northwest Missouri, which have been hit by a downturn in the farm economy.

Futures are foreclosed for young people from farming communities when educational doors are closed. As part of a rural development initiative which I have sponsored, we are attempting to broaden access to educational and career opportunities for high school graduates, who might otherwise have pursued farming or farm-related careers. Yet, because of the value of assets, such as land, livestock, and farm machinery and other equipment, these same children of farm families are, in effect, disadvantaged by eligibility requirements in need-based financial assistance programs.

I am introducing legislation today which will exclude from the "expected family contribu-

tion" the net value of homes, family-farm and small business assets, and other nonliquid assets, as defined by the Secretary of Education by regulation, in all Federal need-based programs for financial assistance for postsecondary education. Eliminating such assets will provide access to Pell grants and guaranteed student loans for students from middle-income families who could not otherwise afford the rising cost of a college education.

It is estimated that an additional 200,000 dependent students will be eligible for Pell grants, the great majority coming from middle-income families with incomes between \$20,000 and \$40,000. This legislative change will bring an additional 200,000 students, again dependents of families with annual incomes between \$20,000 and \$40,000, into the GSL Program—the category of borrowers who have, in the past, shown the greatest propensity to benefit from and repay these loans.

This legislation will also simplify the determination of need in all major Federal need-based programs by excluding assets which are difficult to verify and which account for much of the error in determining eligibility levels for title IV programs. It is aimed at middle-income families—farm families, homeowners, and owners of small businesses—for whom college has been traditionally a means of insuring a better future for their children. These are the families who will contribute their fair share to the cost of a college education, but they can only do so by having access to some form of Federal financial assistance. Legislation eliminating a family's nonliquid assets will insure this access.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT W. STEWART

#### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great honor to pay tribute to an outstanding American and Michigan citizen who has had an esteemed career as a leader in the Michigan's business community and who has made a major contribution to the social fabric of the Great Lakes State. On May 16, Robert W. Stewart, will be honored by his friends and co-workers chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Primark Corp. Stewart will step down from his executive position at Primark Stewart but will remain on the board of directors of Primark for another 2 years.

Bob Stewart is a friend who has had a remarkable career in government, industry and community relations. He received a degree in economics from Missouri State College and a master's degree in Business Administration from Harvard Business School. From 1942 to 1963, Bob had a distinguished career in the U.S. Navy as a commissioned officer of the Supply Corps. For 6 years, from 1955 to 1960, he was assigned to the Naval Reactors Branch of the Atomic Energy Commission and was involved in the development of nuclear submarines. He retired from the Navy with the rank of commander after 21 years of service.



In 1965, Bob joined the American Gas Association where he served as director of research and engineering and director of marketing for national programs to the national gas industry. Bob joined Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. in 1970 as assistant vice president, marketing, and later became vice president, Michigan Gas and Storage Activity for the American Natural Resources System.

Bob left the American Natural System in 1973 and joined Houston Natural Gas Corp. as vice president and assistant to the chairman and chief executive officer. In 1975, Bob rejoined Michigan Consolidated as executive vice president. He assumed the presidency of the company on January 1, 1981. He was named chairman of the board and chief executive officer in January 1982, when he also became chairman and CEO of Primark Corp. He relinquished his position as chairman and CEO of Michigan Consolidated on December 31, 1983.

In addition to Bob Stewart's remarkable accomplishments as an industrial leader in the field of energy, he has made numerous contributions to Michigan and to its people. He currently sits on the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Detroit. While guiding Michigan Consolidated through its toughest years, Bob Stewart played a key role in working with the State of Michigan in fashioning an energy assistance program during the Nation's energy crisis in 1979. Throughout his career, he was relentless in his advocacy of racial equality and improving the working conditions of all workers.

Bob Stewart will always be remembered as an industrial and community leader who worked to improve the energy industry, to contribute to the betterment of Michigan and its people, and, most importantly, to recognize the inherent value of this fellow human beings.

I join with his coworkers, his friends and his admirers in honoring Robert W. Stewart as a truly remarkable individual who has made his mark on history.

#### VIVA CINCO DE MAYO

#### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to today's festivities for Cinco de Mayo, both in my district and around the Nation. On May 5, 1862, in Puebla, Mexico, 2,000 Mexican soldiers led by Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza defeated the 6,000 French soldiers of Emperor Napoleon III, who had been intent on conquering the capital of Mexico. That was not merely a military victory, but also a symbolic victory of political and personal independence from foreign dominion.

At crucial times in the history of the Americas, brave individuals have fought for the liberty of society. Such were the events in Puebla, 126 years ago, and all who live in the United States, regardless of origin, can share in the pride for this day with Americans of Mexican heritage.

As Mexico celebrates its national triumph, let us rejoice in its ramifications and signifi-

cance. A spirit exists which transcends our borders and bonds our nations. A spirit that declares to people of all hemispheres that we pledge a commitment to the principles of liberty, justice, and independence. For as long as we continue to honor this day, and other holidays commemorating these truths, we too shall be victorious and free.

#### CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

#### HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, since coming to the House of Representatives almost 8 years ago, I have been honored to participate in the Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jews. Over the years, our efforts on behalf of some of the thousands of Soviet Jews seeking permission to emigrate have shown some success. Unfortunately, however, many still remain locked inside the Soviet society: unable to leave but no longer considered Soviet nationals because of their requests to leave. It is on behalf of one of these families that I rise this evening.

The Meshkov's story is a sad one. Vladimir and Luba Meshkov initially applied to emigrate in 1977. For 5 years their efforts were thwarted by officials in submitting the proper forms required for application. Subsequent to their application being denied, Vladimir was forced to leave his position as a mathematician in the Institute for Teachers. His wife was unemployed and remained at home with the couple's three children.

The family is seeking to emigrate to Israel, where Luba's father resides. Once, in 1985, Vladimir was given permission to leave but felt that he had to wait for permission to be extended to his mother. Since that time, there has been no positive action on the applications. The situation is further complicated by the fact that Luba's mother will not sign a financial claims waiver, relegating Vladimir a member of the "Poor Relative's Group." The Soviet Government feels that one is financially responsible for their parents and children; and, unless Luba's mother is willing to sign a financial claims waiver, they will not be granted permission to emigrate.

There is a pressing need to call attention to the Meshkov family's plight. Vladimir's eyesight is becoming progressively worse and he is in danger of losing it. Luba and their daughter Miriam suffer from congenital heart disease. Because neither Vladimir nor Luba are employed, the family's financial situation is very difficult and, because of their work with Moscow's Jewish community, they are the victims of continual KGB harassment.

In the spirit of glasnost, I implore the Soviet Government to release this family so that they can rebuild their lives in a country which offers them the religious and political freedom to which all persons are entitled.

#### POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

#### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues that May 3, 1988, marked the 197th anniversary of the Polish Constitution. It is a day to celebrate the bond of freedom that links our country with the people of Poland.

The Polish Constitution of 1791 was landmark victory in the Polish fight for democratic principles, religious freedom, and individual liberties. In many ways, this historic document embraced many of the same liberties and rights outlined in our own U.S. Constitution, adopted just a few years earlier.

However, we must look back on the Polish Constitution with a mixture of sadness and despair. For the victory for democracy forged on this day in 1791 would not last, and still does not exist today for the people of Poland.

Today, Poles suffer under a Communist, Soviet-sponsored regime that permits no political dissent or freedom of speech, and punishes those who assert their religious beliefs. Indeed, the Polish Government has done everything it can do to destroy the most important new Polish expression of hope and freedom to come along in many years, the solidarity movement.

The unrest we are witnessing right now in Poland is first and foremost a the desire of the Polish people to decide their own fate—not unlike the sentiment that existed in 1791. Sadly, the country has had few moments in its history when it could decide its own fate. Yet, this does not mean the longing for freedom and independence is dead. The striking workers in Gdansk and Nowa Huta are strong evidence of this and we must do everything we can to support them.

The Polish Constitution of almost two centuries ago embodies the values and principles that the Polish people still strive for in 1988. As we honor those who have fought bravely in Poland and have sacrificed so much, we in America must pledge to stand with our friends in Poland as they continue the struggle for freedom.

#### THE SSC—AN INVESTMENT IN TOMORROW'S FUTURE

#### HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, next week the House Appropriations Committee will report out a bill setting funding for the superconducting super collider. The amount of that funding recommendation, and the language contained in the accompanying report, will likely determine whether the SSC goes forward as a viable new frontier for high energy physics.

If adequate funding is not provided, including important funding for actual construction of the SSC, the United States will have lost

the opportunity to maintain our position at the leading edge of high energy research and discovery. Anyone that might wonder what this means to the average citizen need only look to fields such as nuclear medicine and nuclear power, advanced electronics, computer chips, x rays, and other fields which did not exist until basic research in high-energy physics made this new technology possible.

It has been estimated that as much as one-third of our Nation's GNP is directly related to discoveries in the field of high energy physics research. The SSC can contribute enormously to continuing that impressive record. The SSC is not a pie in the sky proposition, it is not a giant toy for curious scientists, it is an essential element of our Nation's scientific, economic and educational future. If history tells us anything, it tells us that failure to plan ahead will leave us far behind. We cannot take that risk. We cannot neglect to respond to changing times and to press our boundaries of existing knowledge.

I strongly urge the House Appropriations Committee to look toward the future when considering the funding level for the SSC, and to provide a level of support which ensures that this project proceeds as planned. In this case, congressional foresight will pay very large dividends for all Americans.

#### TRIBUTE TO NINA MABEL ELEAZER MCPHEE

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to an outstanding individual from my 17th Congressional District of Ohio, Nina Mabel Eleazer McPhee.

Mabel was born May 11, 1903, in Chapen, SC. She attended high school and college in Newberry, SC. During her junior year at Newberry College, she met and married Chester McPhee of Youngstown, OH. After graduating from college, Chester and Mabel McPhee moved to Laurens, SC, where Chester taught and coached at the local high school.

On a visit to Youngstown in 1924, Chester heard that a new high school, Chaney High School, would soon be built. He applied for and received the positions of head football and basketball coach for the new school. From that point forward, Mabel McPhee devoted a great deal of time to the boys of the athletic squads, being their team mother and number-one cheerleader for 28 years.

When the last of her three children went off to college, Mabel went to work at South Side Hospital in Youngstown as the first ward secretary the hospital had ever employed. She set a precedent for all secretaries who have followed.

Although her husband Chester died in 1975, Mabel continues to live a productive life, of which her seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren are an important part. She is also very involved in church and community activities. Mabel will be 85 years old this year. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride and honor to represent such a devoted, caring person.

#### AMERICA'S SMALL BUSINESS: THE KEY TO ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

#### HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the week of May 8-14, 1988, has been designated as Small Business Week to honor this very important segment of American society. On May 9, the 16th District of Florida will honor its own outstanding small business men and women during a special awards breakfast.

The significance of the contributions made by small business to our country must not be underestimated. From the "Mom & Pop" store in the neighborhood to the firm that is manufacturing photographic chemicals for the international market, these small entrepreneurs are providing a wide range of goods and services and are, indeed, the lifeblood of the U.S. economy.

Oftentimes, these same men and women are also a driving force in our communities. As such, they take the time to become our community and civic leaders.

The theme for this special week is "Small Business: Working for America." This is a simple and accurate description of just what these men and women do. Small businesses provide 2 of every 3 new jobs, most job training, 40 percent of national production, half of private employment and most new products and technologies. These businesses are the embodiment of the American dream—to be your own boss—and every day, more and more people are reaching out and making that dream a reality.

We depend on the small business community—each and every one of us. I urge all my colleagues to recognize the achievements of their own small business owners during this week. To the 17 million entrepreneurs who comprise this impressive group, a resounding and heartfelt thank you. To the small business owners in Florida, and especially the 16th district, we're proud of you.

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY, LACONIA NURSING HOME CENTENARIANS

#### HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate eight very special constituents, who will reach or have surpassed their 100th birthdays this year. Unfortunately, I am not able to attend the Gala Spring Fling being held in their honor today at Laconia Nursing Home in the Bronx.

I'd like to express my sincere birthday wishes and blessings to Loretta Sheehan, who is 113; Eugenia Pryce, who is 104; Elizabeth Precht, who is 104; Catherine Gilbert, who will be 102. And then we have the youngsters—who will all have recently turned or will be turning 100: Hilma Benson, MaryAnn Von Barth, Mae Aikman, and Ollie Yarbro.

If I were able to be with them today, I would ask Loretta, Eugenia, Elizabeth, Catherine, Hilma, MaryAnn, Mae, and Ollie for their recipe for longevity. There are not too many of us who have the good fortune to enter the centenarian circle. But you know, it is not only the length of their lives that is being celebrated today—it is also the tradition and faith that they have passed on to those who have known them over the years. When you live 100 years you touch a lot of other people's lives, and I am sure that there are many who are richer for having known these special individuals.

Again, congratulations to you all. I hope I can dance with you at next year's celebration.

#### BERNARD GEORGE CINQUE RETIRES

#### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly special man, Mr. Bernard George Cinque. Bernie, as we all know him, is a dedicated teacher and citizen in his community. His retirement on June 15, 1988, marks the culmination of a 37-year career.

Bernie came to Fontana from Ohio as a teenager. He graduated from Chaffey High School in 1946 and went on to Chaffey College for his associate of arts in 1948. Then he was off to Arizona State at Tempe, where he received his bachelor of science degree in business administration. He continued with postgraduate studies there until he returned to Fontana to teach in September of 1951.

His first teaching position was at the Sierra Seville School where he taught the fourth grade. However, after less than 4 months as a teacher, he received his draft notice. When he told his students that he was called to the service of his country, the students cried.

After 2 years in the service he returned to Fontana and was assigned to Redwood Elementary for 2 years. In 1955 he moved to a new school, and until a year ago, Bernie taught in the same classroom at Oleander School.

Last year he accepted the challenge of helping to open a new school by taking a position at Southridge. Since starting to work for the Fontana Unified School District, he has continued his studies at the University of Redlands, Cal-State at Los Angeles, University of California at Riverside and a master's degree from Azusa Pacific College.

Bernie is known for his interest in history and Government and plans to write about the history of the United States. He taught history and also citizenship training in the adult school. His interest has motivated him to collect a flag from every State of the Union. Because of his knowledge and interest in American history and Government, he was asked to serve as one of the judges this past December for the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. He judged 11 high schools within the California 35th Congressional District.



Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join Bernie's wife Pat, his three children, one granddaughter, and me in saluting Bernie Cinque. He serves as an outstanding example to us all for his dedication to teaching. While his presence in the education community will be greatly missed by students and teachers alike, his many contributions will serve as a reminder of the truly remarkable man he is. It is with great respect that I pay tribute to him today.

#### VIVA CINCO DE MAYO

#### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today is a special day in the hearts of millions of Mexican-Americans because it marks the 126th anniversary of the day when Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza led a Mexican army which defeated a French assault on the Mexican capitol. Today, I join with my Hispanic constituents in celebrating Cinco De Mayo.

This 5th of May holiday will be observed by numerous community events and family activities. As you may be aware, millions of Americans trace their ancestry to Mexico. They are proud of their Mexican heritage. They are also proud of their American heritage.

As a Congressman from Southern California I represent a district where there is much Hispanic culture. This culture adds variety and spice to the daily life of Californians. This variety and spice can be seen in the food, in the music and in the culture that traces its origins to Mexico and Mexican-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my congressional colleagues to join me in recognizing this important holiday. Viva Cinco De Mayo.

#### NATIONAL BUS DRIVER APPRECIATION DAY

#### HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the bus drivers in the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District [MTD]. Wednesday, May 18, 1988, has been declared "National Bus Driver Appreciation Day" by the American Public Transit Association and all across the Nation, special events are being held to recognize bus drivers' contributions to public transportation and the people they serve.

Every day from dawn until midnight, MTD bus drivers are on the streets of the south coast, providing safe, reliable transportation to residents and visitors. Through all kinds of traffic, in all kinds of weather, these drivers are responsible for getting people to their destinations safely and on time.

Mr. Speaker, the MTD frequently receives calls and letters praising a bus driver. These men and women make a special effort to make their passengers feel safe, comfortable and welcome. Extra effort and pride in their careers is what make these bus drivers spe-

cial. Tourists, students, seniors, children and the disabled all benefit from the caring and attention to personal service offered by the MDT drivers. Each driver's commitment to serving the public goes well beyond his or her shift behind the wheel. Many MDT employees are active members of the community and give generously to local causes. During the last 2 years, these employees have started funds to help a passenger who had been paralyzed in an accident, a retired employee stricken with cancer and an injured mechanic who has been unable to return to work. Recently, they collected donations to buy a retired bus for a clinic in impoverished Potem, Mexico. Since 1983, more than \$20,000 has been raised through ongoing payroll deductions for a scholarship fund for the children of MTD employees.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the Santa Barbara metropolitan transit district bus drivers and ask that the House join me in recognizing these hard working men and women on "Bus Driver Appreciation Day."

#### CONGRATULATING MRS. MICKI NAIDITCH

#### HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend an outstanding citizen of Maryland, Micki Naiditch. Mrs. Naiditch has been named Maryland's first recipient of the Golda Meir Award, and will be honored by the Maryland Women's Division of the State of Israel Bonds on Thursday, May 19, 1988.

Micki Naiditch has been involved with Israel Bonds for over 30 years, serving as a member and leader of the Israel Bond Congregational and High Holy Days Appeal Campaign. She has held many high positions including vice-chairman of the National Women's Division, general chairman of the Maryland Women's Division, and cochairman of the 1986 National Leadership Conference in Baltimore.

In addition to her service with Israel Bonds, Micki has also found time to operate a full-time business office, plan and coordinate parties, serve as sisterhood president for the Liberty Jewish Center, and take care of her family—her husband Bernard and children Marshall and Susan.

Micki Naiditch is truly a remarkable, creative woman who has served her community with selfless devotion. I am honored to salute her today.

#### ON THE OCCASION OF CINCO DE MAYO

#### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today people around the world are celebrating Cinco De Mayo, honoring the victory led by Ignacio Zaragoza over the French in Mexico on May 5, 1862. This victory paved the way for Mexico's

eventual independence from foreign domination. In celebrating Cinco De Mayo, the city of San Francisco also celebrates its rich and diverse Latin American culture. San Francisco has planned 2 days of festivities to recognize the Hispanic community. The contributions of this community has played a central role in our city's history, and are an outstanding example of an actively involved and civic minded population.

San Francisco's Cinco De Mayo festivities will include the annual Cinco De Mayo Parade; and a 3.5-mile roadrace to benefit the Instituto Familiar De La Raza whose motto is "Salud Es Poder," Health Is Power, and will be run in the memory of psychologist Reynaldo J. Maduro, who gave invaluable guidance to the Latino youth of San Francisco for many years.

The Cinco De Mayo cultural festival highlights the music, dance, arts and crafts, and food of Central and Latin America. I commend the Mission Economic and Cultural Association [MECA] for organizing San Francisco's annual Cinco De Mayo celebration. The Hispanic community has enhanced our culture and made invaluable contributions in every discipline. I invite my colleagues to join the celebration of our Hispanic community, and to recognize their contributions to our society.

#### PROTECT U.S. SECURITY

#### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, some unfortunate remarks were made yesterday regarding an amendment I have proposed to the Department of Defense authorization bill to require a report on the possible compromise of sensitive U.S. military technology or information transferred abroad and the implications of any such compromise.

This amendment has as its aim the security of the United States and the safety of our Armed Forces. It is a matter of considerable importance and some sensitivity.

I would hope that Members would take the time to inform themselves fully on these important issues before making statements on the floor and would be cautious in making statements on questions of fact before they have been fully briefed. In particular, on an issue of this nature, statements should be based on more than a collection of news clippings.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is unwise to make judgments on this issue based solely on public-source information. Interested Members would be well advised to seek appropriate information in the closed briefings and classified material which are available to them. Nonetheless, I would like to submit for the RECORD two published references readily available to anyone concerned about this issue. The first is an excerpt from the debate on an amendment offered by Senator GLENN on December 18, 1982, to require assurances that sensitive U.S. defense equipment, materials or technology transferred abroad is not transferred to any Communist country or country which receives arms from a Communist country. This

amendment was adopted overwhelmingly in the other body and enacted into law. In debate on this amendment regarding the compromise of U.S. defense secrets, Senator GLENN stated:

We have some specific cases which we are not at liberty to discuss on the floor. We would have to have a secret session to go into these. It involves Pakistan.

I would also like to submit for the RECORD an excerpt from the recommendations of a Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff report entitled "United States Security Interests in South Asia." This report recommends a cap on the sensitivity and sophistication of military equipment provided to Pakistan, stating that:

Over the long term, the United States cannot adequately monitor the security of U.S. provided weapons or military technology. There is a significant risk that any military equipment or technology sold to Pakistan will be compromised.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is not to embarrass any foreign country but to protect the security of our country and our military servicemen. That is an objective which I am certain that all of my colleagues support.

### ARMENIAN MARTYR'S DAY

#### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in commemorating the 73d anniversary of the genocide which claimed the lives of 1.5 million Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. It remains imperative for us, as Americans, to remember the Armenian holocaust, as well as other holocausts, so that such tragedies will never recur. The importance of remembrance must never be downplayed, especially in the face of those who would have us forget—or, worse still, deny—the tragedies of the past.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, today in the Soviet Union there is cause for new alarm for the Armenian people. In February of this year, hundreds of thousands of Armenians took to the streets of Yerevan. They expressed their anger that silence had been the only Kremlin response to their 2-year petition campaign for reunification of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of neighboring Azerbaidzhan with Armenia. The Nagorno-Karabakh, which was made part of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaidzhan in 1923, has a 75-percent Armenian population. Despite assurances from the Soviet leadership that public opinion would be taken into account the only decision on the territorial question entailed an announcement that a \$64 million economic package had been proposed for that region. More than 150 people, mostly Armenian in Azerbaidzhan, have been killed in the demonstrations. As chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I have been following this crisis of the Armenian people with increasing alarm.

As I join my colleagues in pausing to reflect on the tragic events of the years 1915-23, I am pleased to note the passage in the House

of Representatives of legislation implementing the historic Genocide Treaty. The significance of the final ratification of the Genocide Treaty goes far beyond the inclusion of its provisions within the Criminal Code of the United States. It represents a positive and concrete step toward strengthening the rule of law which must bind each and every nation. Genocide truly is a crime against all humanity. It is incumbent upon all nations to join together to prevent these heinous act and punish its perpetrators.

The lessons of 1915 should remain clear to our Nation and the world. Respect for the rights of individuals and the groups which they comprise—whether religious, ethnic, racial, or national—must lie at the foundation of the relationship between a government and its people. We can and should ask for no less.

### RICHARDSON STATEMENT FOR CINCO DE MAYO

#### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to join in celebration with our Mexican-American citizens and the nation in Mexico as they commemorate the defeat of French forces under Napoleon III at the Battle of Puebla. In the following years May 5, El Cinco de Mayo, has come to symbolize the struggle of Benito Juarez and all Mexican patriots and their honorable defense of justice, equality and liberty. These are the very values upon which our great Nation was also founded and what links us so closely to our neighboring nation to the South.

Freedom, as we know, has a very high price and is never safe from the forces of tyranny. At times, though, we fail to fully appreciate freedom and the responsibilities it bestows upon its keepers. For this reason today we join in celebrating the spirit of these brave people who fought to preserve the freedom of Mexico. The spirit of Benito Juarez has joined that of Washington, Lafayette, Jefferson, von Steuben, as an integral part of the American spirit as surely as have the Mexican-American people become a part of this great Nation.

This is also a time to celebrate the many contributions that Mexican-Americans have made to our Nation. In the realms of culture, science, letters, and patriotic duty, Mexican Americans have distinguished not only themselves but this Nation. For their contributions, all Americans are duly proud and thankful.

Both of our great nations were born of revolutionary struggle against a tyrannous empire. In our struggles we affirmed the true value of freedom and justice. And surely as we have a common history, I suggest that we have a common destiny. In our journey into the future we are inexorably tied to each other. It is for this reason that we must cooperate in every manner to assure that our peoples continue to enjoy the freedom and justice for which our ancestors laid down their very lives.

Mr. Speaker, allow me to conclude by sending a message to all Mexican-Americans and the nation of Mexico and wish them un Feliz Cinco de Mayo.

### EXCELLENCE, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

#### HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, in an area that has learned to face a challenging economy, many people in Danville, IL, have stood out for their efforts to preserve the quality of the community. But few have been as important to Danville as Lou Mervis.

It seems appropriate then, that Lou Mervis will receive the First Community Leadership Award at the graduation ceremony of Leadership Danville on May 13.

Lou Mervis exemplifies the three "E's" that are that adult equivalent of the three "R's." Education, excellence, and economic development are the cornerstones of Lou's foundation. The strength of that cornerstone has helped Lou run several successful businesses in an area that has not benefited from a strong economy.

Lou is on the boards of a local bank, the chamber of commerce, United Way, and the State Board of Education. He has served as president of District 118 Board of Education and is a charter member of the Economic Development Corp., which he served as chairman for two terms.

He is untiring in his efforts to better the Danville Community. The question, "is it good for Danville?" seems to always be on his mind. I can answer with certainty that Lou Mervis is good for Danville.

Leadership Danville is a program to develop the community leaders of the future. A committee of prominent leaders have chosen Lou Mervis to be the first recipient of the Community Leadership Award. These leaders have chosen a man who was, is, and will be good for Danville, Vermilion County, and the State of Illinois.

#### JOHN P. "JAKE" COMER

#### HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1988

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I truly love America's veterans—each and every one. They are the special people who risked life and limb to preserve America's liberty and way of life. There is nothing that gives me more pride than saluting our veterans, and I make a special effort to do so at every opportunity. Yet today I have the chance to recognize one truly "special" vet—John P. "Jake" Comer, the National Commander of the American Legion. What makes Jake so special among so many people? It's because he has received an honor that probably means more to a vet than anything else—the recognition and appreciation of his fellow veterans.

Jake's background reflects a long history of commitment both to America's veterans as well as to the community in which he lives. A U.S. Air Force veteran of the Korean war,



Jake Comer served as a communications sergeant until 1959. He returned to his native Quincy, MA, where he worked for Western Union and John Hancock Life Insurance before becoming a city assessor in 1969. This civic involvement propelled him to the position of deputy sheriff of Norfolk County and executive director of the Quincy Housing Authority.

Jake's involvement with the American Legion began in 1963, when he joined the Thomas J. Roberts Post No. 78. Within 3 years he was post commander; within 12 years he was State commander. He has held a number of important executive committee positions with the National Headquarters until August 27, 1987, when he was elected National Commander at the American Legion's 69th annual convention in San Antonio, TX.

Besides all he has done on behalf of veterans, Jake has truly helped to make a difference for those in his own community. He serves on a number of civic committees concerned with such issues as aging, human rights, alcoholism, and youth. If all people were as eager to "get involved" as has Jake Comer, Mr. Speaker, society would be that much better off.

Jake is indeed an outstanding individual, and there are certainly a lot of people proud of him. Thousands of veterans have thrown him their support. His wife Eileen and their three children also take great pride in what he has done. I had the opportunity to participate in a ceremony honoring Jake not too long ago, and I may say that I am proud of him too!

I am proud of any American who fights for his country, fights for his community, and fights for those who fought for their country. This is a man who has fought all of the "good fights"; for this he deserves to be proud of himself.

Congratulations, Jake, for all you have done. Most of all, congratulations for a job well done.

#### THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOLY ASCENSION ORTHODOX CHURCH

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special church located in Lykens, PA, the Holy Ascension Orthodox Church. On May 15, 1988, the Holy Ascension Church, a Russian Orthodox community, will celebrate its 75th anniversary. In central Pennsylvania there are a number of diverse ethnic groups, groups who first came to the United States in the late 1800's and early 1900's to practice the religion of their choice and to seek a better life for themselves and their families. This is the case with a small group of immigrants from Austria/Hungary. They came to central Pennsylvania to take advantage of the prosperous anthracite coal mines.

Of those who came, a group of men decided in 1912 to form the St. Nicholas Society of the Russian Brotherhood Organization and from this society sprang the need for a parish.

It was decided by the members that they would be an Orthodox parish.

The first parish church and rectory was a house, but construction of a permanent church, which is still in use today, was begun in 1913. Over the years a number of renovations have taken place, including a major refurbishing of the interior and exterior in 1960 in preparation for the church's 50th anniversary. This project was completed by 1963 for the anniversary celebration. Sadly, only 12 years after this major renovation was begun—and a bare 9 years after it was completed—tropical storm Agnes hit central Pennsylvania causing great damage to the church and rectory. However, the stamina of the parishioners was not broken and the church was able to make a recovery, and a few improvements.

Although this parish is small the people who make up the Holy Ascension Orthodox Church are strong in their faith. I would like to congratulate the Holy Ascension community on their 75th anniversary and wish them many years of continued faith and growth.

#### CINCO DE MAYO, A DAY OF LIBERTY, FREEDOM, AND INDEPENDENCE

**HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, today, Mexican-Americans celebrate Cino de Mayo. Cinco de Mayo represents the spirit of freedom alive in the hearts of people around the world. On May 5, 1862, while our own Nation was engulfed in a war to preserve our Union, Mexico fought to gain their own freedom and independence. Under the inspired leadership of Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza, 2,000 Mexicans engaged an invading French force four times their size. In the small town of Puebla some 60 miles east of Mexico City, French forces attempted to take Fort Guadalupe and Fort Loreto. After a day-long siege, Mexicans drove back the French forces and emerged victorious.

But the victory at Puebla did not secure independence, it only secured the hope and will to have victory. While the French forces eventually took control of Mexico, the battle of Puebla inspired the Mexican people to realize that freedom and independence was possible, no matter what the odds. It is this determined spirit of freedom and independence that Cinco de Mayo represents. Their efforts and hope were not denied. By 1864, Mexicans had deposed Archduke Maximilian and won back their freedom.

In America, we understand the spirit of freedom and independence that runs throughout Latin America. Like the Cinco de Mayo, our own Fourth of July does not symbolize the victory of freedom. It represents the declaration of freedom, a freedom that was won many years later after many battles and more lives. My home State of Texas is uniquely endowed with the two spirits of freedom represented by America's Fourth of July and Mexico's Cinco de Mayo. While all Americans share the same values of family, religion, cul-

ture and justice with our Mexican neighbors, Mexican-Americans have a unique commitment and appreciation of freedom and independence. Cinco de Mayo is an indispensable celebration of that spirit.

#### SUPPORT FOR H.R. 925

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this year, Mother's Day falls on Sunday, May 8. Almost without exception, every son or daughter in Congress will remember the experiences of childhood—the fun, the pain, the love. For many of us Mother's Day will mean a family dinner, flowers, greeting cards and gifts.

Unfortunately, Monday morning will mean a return to reality. Millions of mothers will leave their homes to join the trek to the workplace. Each of them will, from that moment on, do their utmost to put aside an anxiety about a phone call that may not come.

The Family and Medical Leave Act, H.R. 925, should not be a "women's bill." But the reality of life in our society places the burden and responsibilities of child care upon the shoulders of women.

Two earner and single parent families all across this country work and live in fear that a child or other family member will fall ill. That anxiety is compounded by the knowledge that the consequences of this illness may grow to destroy not only a job but the emotional and economic security of an entire family.

The act provides a measure of protection to that majority of American families that can no longer afford a parent in the home full-time.

A bipartisan compromise on the Family and Medical Leave Act guarantees an employee 10 weeks of unpaid leave over 2 years for the birth or adoption of a child or for a sick child or parent. Employees are entitled to 15 weeks of medical leave per year. The compromise provides ample protection for employers and deserves favorable consideration by the Congress.

Sunday marks another day when we pause in honor of motherhood. There will be many warm words expressed in remembrance of the occasion. Those words of support and praise will be well deserved. But as a Member of this body, I insist that we simply not give way to more platitudes and cliches.

H.R. 925 is a concrete measure we can take to strengthen American families. In our increasingly complex society, H.R. 925 is a cost-effective means of improving the ability of American families to maintain their independence and self-reliance. I am convinced that our failure to establish clear public policy in this area imposes often hidden financial and emotional costs on employers, the taxpayers, and most importantly on American families.

As millions of men and women return to work Monday morning, I hope that each of us here in the Congress will return with a new and sustained commitment to action on behalf of American families, beginning with passage of H.R. 925.

## NURSE RECOGNITION DAY

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, May 6 is "Nurse Recognition Day" and I urge my colleagues to join me in thanking the nurses of this country for their invaluable contributions to the care of so many Americans. This day is especially necessary to heighten public awareness of the critical nursing shortage which currently poses a very real threat to the quality of care across the country. While the percentage of vacant nursing positions in the United States has more than doubled, enrollment in nursing education programs has declined. Both recruitment and retention are problems, and the shortage is affecting nursing homes, as well as hospitals.

Several Federal initiatives are underway to address this crisis in nursing. H.R. 3340, "The Nursing Shortage Relief Act of 1987," would establish a special advisory committee to set up a comprehensive plan to develop long-term solutions in recruiting and retaining professional nurses. It would award grants to demonstrate hospital nursing practice models that would improve working conditions and retention of nurses; the bill would also award grants to establish regional model nurse recruitment centers.

H.R. 4190 would require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to construct or improve facilities for nursing research. The bill is designed to increase the capacity of academic institutions to support nursing research.

Mr. Speaker, on the eve of my own daughter's graduation from nursing school, I urge my colleagues to take immediate action to address the nursing shortage and to join me in cosponsoring these bills and in working to ensure increased support for nursing education. The magnitude of this situation is placing health care for all Americans in jeopardy.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD  
STATEMENT HONORING  
IRVING BERLIN ON HIS 100TH  
BIRTHDAY AND THE GIRL  
SCOUT COUNCIL OF GREATER  
NEW YORK

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor two American classics, Irving Berlin and the Girl Scouts.

Irving Berlin is celebrating his 100th birthday this weekend. One of the greatest American composers of popular song, Berlin has penned some of the best known songs of our time, including "God Bless America," and the best selling song of all time "White Christmas."

The Girl Scout Council of Greater New York has been serving the young girls and women of the metropolitan area for many years. The Scouts' traditions, ideals and goals have in-

stilled a common spirit in hundreds of thousands of girls over the years.

Irving Berlin believed in the Girl Scouts. He and his wife gave their time and money to ensure that the Council of Greater New York would be able to provide the services and programs that we have come to expect from the Scouts. Berlin may have made the ultimate gesture to the Scouts however, when he gave them a piece of his legacy. The Girl Scout Council of Greater New York has been given half of the proceeds from Berlin's "God Bless America."

This Saturday over 5,000 Girl Scouts from the five boroughs will be marching in New York to celebrate Irving Berlin's 100th birthday. I would like to wish the Girl Scouts continued success in all of their endeavors, and salute both them and Irving Berlin, for everything they have given to us over the years.

## H.R. 1834, THE MINIMUM WAGE RESTORATION ACT

**HON. VIC FAZIO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I want to voice my strong support of H.R. 1834, the Minimum Wage Restoration Act and to dispel some of the myths created by those who oppose this bill.

Ever since FDR won a hard and long fought battle to raise the minimum to 25 cents in 1938, history has shown that an increase in the minimum wage stimulates the creation of new jobs by putting more money into the Nation's economy. Raising the minimum wage does not force the Government to spend money, as is feared by the opponents of this bill; the Government simply acts as a mediator between the employer and employee.

According to records kept by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in the 13 times that the minimum wage was raised between 1950 and 1981, employment dropped only once after a minimum wage increase, and that was during the recession of 1975. The major cause of unemployment in 1975 was the recession itself and not the increase in the minimum wage.

In addition, from 1977-81, when the minimum wage increased some 50 percent, there was a 9-percent increase in unemployment. In the next 5 years, with no minimum wage increase, there was also a 9-percent increase in employment. What the opponents of an increase in minimum wage fail to take into account is that there are a variety of factors—trade deficits, removal of plants overseas, a stock market crash, et cetera, which have had a far greater impact on unemployment than the minimum wage.

In 1981 dollars, the year in which the minimum wage was last increased, the minimum wage is currently worth \$2.52. As a direct result, the income gap between the richest and the poorest fifths of the population—their shares of total income—is the greatest it has been since World War II. The head of a household in a family of four, working full time and earning minimum wage, earns \$11,612 or 40 percent below the poverty level. The issue

here is whether employers, the Government and more affluent Americans will give the working poor a fair shake and help move them into the mainstream.

For America's 8 million working poor, an increase in the minimum wage is an absolute necessity. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

## CENTRAL AMERICA: STATUS REPORT

**HON. AL SWIFT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 5, 1988*

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, the Central American (Arias) peace agreement will be 1 year old on August 5. It is not a perfect document, nor has it been honored by all parties in all respects. The civil war continues in El Salvador; the Contras are still a military force; a strong U.S. military and Contra presence in their country has alienated and displaced many Hondurans; and the human rights records of Guatemala and El Salvador can only be considered "improved" when compared with the wholesale killings of the recent past. But the year has also brought progress, notably in the negotiations to end the violence in Nicaragua. After 8 years of failed U.S. policies to impose military solutions on the people of Central America, the Arias peace plan offers an opportunity for the nations of the region to resolve their own differences.

Going into the 1988 Presidential election, the most controversial foreign policy issue before the electorate will continue to be that of our Central American policy. The continuing war in the region has also been the major political battlefield of American foreign policy. In many ways, it engages the same convictions, emotions, and moral beliefs as did the national debate over Vietnam. While the parallelism can be overdrawn, it seems clear that a central conclusion can be reached: war brings only devastation and misery to a people. Protracted wars such as Vietnam and Central America never "solve" problems; human rights and a commitment to democratic ideals are usually the first victims of such wars. By intruding ourselves into such conflicts, based on our own cultural and political preconceptions, we escalate this violence and thus help create unintended victims of the unanticipated consequences of war.

I think we also have to be careful about reverse biases. The boat people of Vietnam and the current Vietnamese war against the Cambodians show a side to the Indochina war that was not contemplated by the ideologically fervent in the antiwar movement in the United States. It was easy to ignore the doctrinaire communism of the North Vietnamese because the compelling fact for most Americans was that 500,000 American troops could not stop the Vietnamese from overthrowing the unpopular regime we supported in Saigon. Just as certainly, the overthrow of Somoza in Nicaragua was an event that most Americans could only wish had come sooner. But while Nicaragua has made great strides in health and literacy programs in the countryside, there is a



disturbing tendency by the Sandinista leadership in the cities to silence criticism by autocratic means.

It is clear that the administration's military solution to the problems of the region have been a tragic failure. But at the same time, I don't believe we can just walk away from Central America. That is not to agree with the administration that we somehow have a mandate of keeping our smaller neighbors to the south from choosing the wrong political path. But for 100 years—for both good and ill—we have been a major determinant in the politics of Central America. Now that the nations of Central America through the Arias peace plan have resolved on a course of political self-determination, we owe it to the people of Central America that we will help see them through this turning point.

Consider the deteriorating situation of our major client-state in the region, El Salvador. Since 1981 we have sunk over \$3 billion into economic and military assistance to fight what is now estimated to be around 7,000 rebels or, at a cost of a half-million dollars per rebel. Since 1981, over 60,000 people have died violently in that country of 6 million. A third of the population has fled from their homes, half the population is unemployed, and three-quarters live in poverty. It now appears that there has been a resurgence in support for the rightwing ARENA party, in part because of charges of corruption against the ruling Christian Democrats through the misuse of the bil-

lions of dollars of U.S. aid to that country. If ARENA, which ran on an anti-American platform and which has clear ties to the death squads, should gain control of the government, civilian violence and human rights abuses will almost certainly increase dramatically.

In both Guatemala and Honduras there are extremely thin civilian overlays on traditional military ruling structures. We have a limited ability to reinforce civilian government in these countries, in part because of our failure in the past to respect their national sovereignty. In Nicaragua, our Government has echoed legitimate complaints by many Nicaraguans about the ongoing restrictions on a free press, freedom of assembly, and religious activities. But our moral suasion is severely limited in Nicaragua through our support of the Contras and the seeming lack of concern we have shown about the much greater human rights violations perpetrated by the military of "friendly" countries such as El Salvador and Guatemala. In short, our past history of military interventionism and our current inability to use moral or economic leverage leaves us with few options to be a positive force in Central America.

We need to change our current policies in dealing with the countries of Central America. Direct (and expensive) foreign aid has not caused our client-states to stop the human rights abuses, undertake authentic land reform, or commit to genuine democracy. Military aid has only escalated the cycle of vio-

lence. We need to explore multilateral procedures for financing and managing aid to Central America as a means of contributing to the Arias peace plan. In particular, I would urge the next administration to join with other nations—both in our hemisphere and in Europe and Asia—to develop multinational aid programs targeted to regional projects. The Marshall plan succeeded in post-war Europe, not only because the United States contributed substantial amounts of aid, but in part because it required the recipient countries to work together in the recovery process. The United States can't afford to fund a Central American Marshall plan. If all the developed nations of the world joined together, such a program would not only be affordable, it would effectively shield such aid from the charges of manipulation and power politics that now characterizes unilateral U.S. foreign aid.

I hope that the next administration will take the opportunity of the Arias peace agreement to make fundamental changes to American foreign policy. The resolve shown by all five Central American countries in determining their own path to peace must be supported by the other nations of the world. Countries as diverse as Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador are willing to now work together because they are poor, exhausted by war, and their economies are in shambles. Now is the time to contribute to the rebuilding and prove that peace is the better way.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hollen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is required, a bill of the House of Representatives.

It is the Senate's duty to ensure that the House of Representatives is properly informed of the Senate's position on the bill.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the House of Representatives.

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